THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 17TH DECEMBER.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a curious document, being a farewell letter addressed to Mr. Whinfield, Magistrate and Collector of Burdwan, who is proceeding to Europe on furlough. We are accustomed to read eulogistic addresses to officers retiring temporarily or for good, but it appears that the inhabitants of Kaigram in Kulna Sub-Division in the district of Burdwan met to pass a vote of censure upon their retiring Magistrate and Collector. We will give a few specimens of the "severe and acute remarks," as they call them, which they have addressed to Mr. Whinfield:

Famine.—Your great carelessness during the Famine in this District, at your time, will be long remembered by us. The relief given by kind Government by the way was not at all properly managed, simply on account of your sleepiness in the management of affairs. On the contrary we were greatly oppressed by your under-officers, for the collection of the Relief Fund.

Road Cess.—We are also dingy sorry for the Road Cess money—Since the enforcement of the Cess Act, we have paid heavy amount to the Cess Fund, but derived no benefit at all. you can say that you have paid in two instance Rs. 1,000 for village roads, and which you can show in your accounts; but we are sorry to state that not Rs. 10. have been spent on the occasion. Which only pleases our ears, not heart. It is the desire of the Lieutenant-Governor that the members of the D. Road Cess committee are to be elected from among her Majesty's subjects, taking votes of the people in general, but what private motive had you in appointing such members of your own accord in defiance of the said order?

Justice.—Your too much confidence on your sub-divisional officers, had been the source of oppression upon us. Many innocent persons among us fell victims to the injustice of the aforesaid officers. We grant that a Magistrate must keep confidence upon his deputies, but you went too far. Many times we personally and by petitions brought the oppressions to your notice, but we have failed to remove the opinion, we mean the wrong opinion you had upon your deputies.

Medicine.—You took no interest in giving medical aid to the poor helpless people of the Epidemic stricken places of this Sub-Division, more than what already exists from the time of your predecessors.

Honotary Magistrates—Most of the persons whom you have made Honorary Magistrates, in whose hands summary powers are given, are illiterate, and unworthy; consequently we had very often to shed tears at the injustice done by them in the exercise of judicial powers.

Registration.—We should acknowledge with gratitude that you have benefitted us much by appointing Rural Sub-Registrars in several places.

This is a novel way of expressing opinion upon the administration of a district officer. At first we took the letter to be a squib, but it seems that the writers are in earnest. We should like to know how Mr. Whinfield likes these burning shillies. If the charges are not true he ought to take steps to vindicate himself.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following letter from Mhow, dated the 12th instant:

The construction of the unopened portion of the line of the Holkar State Railway is now nearly completed. There is about a week's work more left to be executed in one of the four tunnels in the excavation of which, no end of trouble and botheration have been experienced both by the Engineers and the work-people, and which may fairly be termed the key of this Railway. In fact the line would have been opened for traffic months before this but for this Tunnel. The Hill through which it has been cut is composed of soft and loose rocks, which falling in great lumps from above very often impeded the progress of the work. Afterwards the slips became so constant and heavy that it was found impossible to cope with the difficulty except by making an open cutting of it and then lining it from inside. There being no other alternative this plan was subsequently adopted with the sanction of the Government and found to suit the purpose, though not without great difficulty, as even in this there have been several heavy slips, and at a cost of nearly half as much more than what was originally estimated for. But what I regret most is the number of human lives sacrificed in the execution of this dangerous work. Men were either crushed to death or mortally wounded by the fall of loose stones from above. Even in last week when the work was nearly finished there was a heavy slip carrying down with it about twenty feet of arching, which was not keyed. But fortunately the accident having occured at dead of night no lives were lost. I think Government should provide for the wives and children of those unfortunate people who have fallen victims to their work.

Orders have been received by the Engineer in Chief, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, for the survey of a Railway Line from Indore to join with the G.I.P. Railway *via* Scheore, Bhopal and Belsa. Mr. A. C. Cregeen, the present Executive Engineer of the Ghat Division Holkar State Railway, who is an able and energetic officer, has been ordered to explore the country and to prepare a rough estimate of the Line. I hear that the operations will be commenced from the beginning of next month when Mr. Cregeen will be relieved of his duties in the Ghat Division.

On the night of Monday the 3rd Instant we have had a good shower of rain here. This timely fall of rain has greatly improved the prospects of Rabi crops. All sorts of grain, except rice, which is selling from 6 to 7 seers a rupee, are now being sold at their ordinary price. It is from last 4 or 5 days only we are feeling the approach of cold weather, before which though the nights were comparatively cool the days were very warm."

WE HAVE RECEIVED an account of a public meeting held in Delhi to establish a college in that city. We give the following extract from the report:

"Besides the elite of the station, there were present Syad Ahmad Khan C. S. I., Moulvi Faridud Din, Sub-Judge, Aligarh, Mr. Parker, Mr. Stogdon and Moulvi Kadir Ali, Deputy Magistrate Miruth. The proceedings commenced by the President Prince Surrya Tah, explaining the object of the meeting, giving a short history of educational progress in [illegible] the last 85 years: from the year 1792 when the [illegible]ses of Delhi raised a school from private funds to 1877 when the College established by Government was abolished. He then called upon Syad Mahomed Mir to move the first resolution which was—That the residents of Delhi deeply regret the loss of their College and feel much disappointed with the orders of Government on their memorials which were most unjustly attributed to the promptings of the educational officers of Delhi. In moving this resolution the Syad stated that the elite of Delhi consisting mostly of Mahomedan gentlemen had in 1792 established a *Madrasa* in Delhi which was supported from private subscriptions—that in 1828 the Government took up this institution and converted it into an Anglo-Vernacular School—that in 1829 the Itmeduddoulah Fund was given over for its support by Narvat-Fozl-Ali-Khan—that in 1843 the institution was placed on a footing similar to the other Colleges in the Bengal Presidency—that in 1855 it was placed under the superintendence of the Director of Public Instruction, North Western Provinces—that it was closed in May 1857 on account of the troubles of the Mutiny—that subsequently on the restoration of the British Raj, the paucity of students rendered it advisable that a preparatory school should be established—that this school was in 1864 raised to the status of a College and that in April 1877 the Government abolished the same. He dilated on the success which the students achieved in the examinations of the Calcutta University and on the honor which some of its distinguished scholars had reflected on it in the course of their after-career. Khan Bahadur Amir Ali seconded the above resolution in a neat and able speech. Lala Madan Gopal M. A. in moving the second resolution expressed his great satisfaction with the interest displayed by the people of Delhi in the movement as was apparent from the very large company that had assembled to witness the proceeding—a fact which most clearly and directly refuted the Government insinuation that the people of Delhi did not care one way or another about the retention of their College. He rejoiced in the fact that it could not possibly be said about this agitation that it was promoted by Government officers. He stated that there were particular reasons why the College should be restored (1) because the time had come when no man from a cobbler and a carpenter to a merchant and a banker could possibly obtain distinction among his brethren by any other means—all equally stood in need of education, consequently that to raise India to its proper place among nations, it was essential that the school-master should be abroad. (2) Because Delhi has for ages been renowned as a seat of learning and that therefore its people were bound to make efforts to maintain that glory. (3) That whilst the College existed the students had shown great promises of excellence—that the natural conclusion was that there was very good material for a College in Delhi, and that for this reason it was our bounden duty to utilise that material by establishing a College and (4) the old students of the College had spread far and wide the reputation of this city, and it would be a disgrace to the people of Delhi were that good name to be effaced by apathy and inaction on their part. Adverting to the fears of some that it was impossible to realize such a gigantic undertaking he stated that every thing commences from a small beginning and that those who feel despondent at the outset never succeed; while those who hope and try often find their hopes realised. He then begged to move the resolution with which his name was connected;—that is, that inasmuch as it is necessary for the common weal that a great impetus be given to education, the people of Delhi are determined to make efforts to establish a College of their own to be supported from the proceeds of subscriptions by (1) the people of Delhi (2) the old students of the College and (3) native chiefs. Kour Gopal Singh seconded the above. The president then called upon Syad Ahmad Khan C. S. I., to oblige the company by expressing his thoughts on the subject. The worthy Syad in a most able and eloquent speech dilated on the unreasonable expectation that education should be provided by the State. He said that it was impossible for it to do more than show the way: that the rulers could not possibly penetrate into all the holes and corners where education was most needed; and that instead of regretting he rejoiced at the abolition of the College; for it gave occasion and opportunity for action on the part of the people. Moulvi Feriduddin, Sub-Judge of Aligarh, remarked that he thought it was most unfortunate and unwise of the State to abolish the College—that it was one of the paramount duties of a ruler to educate the ruled and thus pave the way for peace and comfort. Rai Bahader Sahab Sing—Pundit Premnarain and Babu Jogendronath Chatterjea followed. The list of subscriptions was then circulated and Rs. 15,000 promised on the spot. The proceedings ended with a vote of thanks to the chair."

We wish the movement every success. God helps those who help themselves.

THERE APPEARS to have been a scare of the plague breaking out at Resht on the South West Coast of the Caspian Sea. It is believed however, at Teheran that the symptoms of the disease referred to were not those of the plague; and whatever it was, the epidemic is officially reported to have disappeared in October.

TUESDAY, 18TH DECEMBER.

CAPE TOWN news (Oct. 16) states that the Governor has deposed Kreli, the rebel Kaffir chief, and confiscated his country. The Colonial force in Traskeri consists of about 1,200 Europeans. The British troops occupied posts guarding the Border, and were overawing the Galekas to prevent them joining Kreli, and thus strengthen the Kaffirs in their attack on the Fingoes. As Mr. Townsend used to say, it is the manifest destiny of the Anglo-Saxon to advance.

THE YIELD of the American Cotton Crop is estimated at about 4,500,000 bales, of which the States themselves will take 1,500,000 bales, leaving 3,000,000 for export. The estimated supply from India is 1,432,000 bales a slight increase on last year. Taking in the entire sources of supply, it is estimated that Europe may receive 5,290,000 bales, of an average weight of 411lb. per bale, or say, 2,176,000,000lb. of cotton; and as the full requirements of the trade working only up to the present dull level of productive capacity are estimated at 2,253,000lb., it follows that the coming season would show a deficiency of some 77,000,000lb.

FOR KICKING a man to death at Liverpool, two men have been sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude, and two women to ten years. The assailants, said a witness, "kicked wherever they could find a place." We commend this to MacGregorites in India.

A STRANGE ABORIGINAL RELIC has been discovered in Ohio. It is an earthwork, the walls surrounding the lower enclosure or fort and following the bend of the ground as it is broken by gorges on either side. At the entrance are two mounds with a paved way between them. This earthwork, it is now found, represents two gigantic serpents, rising and contending with one another, with their tails at the opposite extreme of the enclosure. The size of the monument may be estimated from the fact that the circumference of the area is a mile and a half.

BUSTS OF CELEBRATED MEN of this century are to be placed in the galleries of Versailles; among others who are to be so honoured are Chateaubriand, Guizot, Berryer, Lamartine, Sainte-Beuve, Alexandre Dumas, Alfred de Musset, Honore de Balzac, Ingres, Delacroix, Delaroche, Decamys, Flandrin, Theodore Rousseau, Scribe, Auber, Rossini, and Leverrier.

A ROYAL POET.—The King of Sweden and Norway is about to bring out a dramatic poem entitled "Minne Fran Upsala." The plot is founded upon early Swedish history, and the scene is laid in the oft-burnt cathedral, in Odhin's Grove, and in an old street of the town. Illustrated with music by Ivar Hallstrum, the piece is now in rehearsal, and will soon be played at Stockholm.

WE READ that Prince William of Prussia, Queen Victoria's eldest grandson, pursues his studies at the University of Bonn with great zeal. He attends lectures, *privatissime*, by professor Bona Meyer on philosophy, by Professor von Strutzing on Roman law, and by Professor Clausius on physical science; also the public lectures of Professor Maarenbrecher, a rising historian. An example for the Native Princes of India.

SANITARY PIPES.—The A B C pipe, we read in an English paper, is an ingenious contrivance, which renders it physically impossible for the nicotine to return to the bowl and wet the tobacco; it cannot reach the smoker's mouth. By simply detaching the bowl from the stem the accumulated oil is emptied out without the least trouble; hence these pipes smoke quite clean and economise tobacco, as every particle can be used, thus saving their cost. Is it any thing like our immortal Hooka?

WEDNESDAY, 19TH DECEMBER.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a copy of a new paper published in England under the name of "*Brief*." Brevity is decidedly the soul of wit, *vide* the columns of *Brief*.

THE LAST NUMBER of the *Indian Medical Gazette* contains a valuable paper on the influence of snake-poison on blood from the pen of Dr. G. C. Roy. He has made several experiments, and have come to the following conclusions: "It seems probable that the fatal termination after snake-bite is not the result of the direct action of the poison on the nervous centres, as has been generally supposed, but on the blood. Immediate application of a ligature above the seat of puncture stays the process of dissolution by limiting the action of the

poison on a small portion of the blood itself. If the quantity of poison introduced is insufficient to act on the mass of blood, recovery can be fairly expected, though the corpuscles destroyed may not be restored. In such cases, the inflamation of cellular tissue that follows is but an indication of the poor condition of the blood and septic poisoning."

THE LAST NUMBER of the *Indian Medical Gazette* contains a leading article headed—"Shakespear on Syphilis"!

MR. G. C. WARR, Tutor to the Indian Civil Service Department, King's College, has addressed a letter to the London *Examiner* on the new rules for the Indian Civil Service examination, from which we make the following extract:

"You have justly directed public attention to a serious flaw in the new regulations for the Indian Civil Service examination. Whereas, till now, that examination has included the language, history, and literature of ancient Greece and Rome, and of France, Germany and Italy, henceforth no knowledge of history or literature will be required in connexion with any of these subjects, except what the study of the languages may incidentally involve. What can justify such a blow at liberal education? The object is, doubtless, to bring the examination within the compass of the ordinary school curriculum, and thereby dispense, if possible, with special instruction. But the Public School authorities have never asked for—nay, they will, I trust, resent and condemn—this unworthy concession. On the contrary, ancient and modern history and foreign literature are carefully studied in many schools—especially in those 'modern' departments which the Indian examination has largely contributed to create. In order to facilitate these studies, series of excellent text-books are being issued every year by schoolmasters for the use of schools. And the movement is encouraged at the Universities by the introduction of questions in history and literary essays into the examination for 'entrance' scholarships. It is too late to require sixth-form scholars to close their histories, and pore incessantly over grammar, lexicon, and gradus.

"It is seriously proposed, by the Chancellor of Oxford and the Secretary of State for India, to enforce ignorance of all history except English on the administrators of our great foreign dependency? If we insist on keeping India in the custody of English officials, we need not hinder them from enlarging the range of their ideas and sympathies, and tempering their prejudices by comprehensive historical study."

The new Rules are a move backwards. We hope they will be modified.

THE SAME WRITER thus notices the subject of reduction of age for Indian Civil Service candidates:

"The reduction of the age from twenty-one to nineteen is open to grave objections. It will probably swell the multitude of competitors, while they will be obliged to embark on the course of preparation at the age of sixteen or seventeen, before it is possible to judge rationally of their fitness. Surely it is injurious to bring the competitive struggle for livelihood into the life of young schoolboys. Again, whatever may be the intention of the India Office, vast numbers of boys will be withdrawn from school for private tuition in London. Now to youths of nineteen and twenty, such work at high pressure is no detriment; for candidates for the Indian career it is a very good preparation and survival under such conditions is an excellent test of fitness. But for mere boys, nothing can be worse, whether they be workers or idlers. In the former case they must suffer in mind, body, and character; in the latter case they will behave as may be expected from schoolboys let loose for a perpetual holiday in London."

More than that The reduced age as Dr. Sircar said at the Town Hall some three months ago, may fill the ranks of the Civil Service with half-demented youths.

AN ANGLO-FRENCH COMPANY, with a capital of 8,500,000 francs, has bought a large tract of ground near Paris, between Colombes, Courbevoie, and Bezons, where they intend building a town for 10,000 inhabitants. A similar enterprise was undertaken some ten years ago by Alphonse Pallu, who built the town of Visinet, between Paris and St. Germain, and made it a great success.

A motion is to be brought forward in the Prussian Parliament proposing the abolition of the Dramatic Censorship as exercised by the police touching political reflections. The police order in question dates from 1851—that is after the promulgation of the Constitution—and is held to be illegal.

THE LEIPZIGER TAGBLATT publishes the following Police-regulations.

1. All persons wearing a long train or other habiliments which drag on the ground and raise dust on the side-walks or promenades of the city of Leipzig are liable to a fine of from five to fifty marks.
2. The persons wearing such dresses and causing inconvenience to others on the public road, &c., are to be immediately taken to the police office. In the absence of a policeman, anybody is authorised to arrest them, and to conduct them to the said office.
3. Every week the official paper, *the Leipziger Tagblatt*, will publish the names of the convicted offenders.

What do Englishmen say to the above?

THURSDAY 20TH DECEMBER.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE has sanctioned the proposal of Government of India that special personal allowances shall be granted to certain covenanted civilians in Oudh who have suffered from block of promotion as previously granted to North West civilians. India was made for the Civil Service.

A TELEGRAM from the Deputy Commissioner of Kohat dated Tursi, 14th instant, reports field telegraph line completed to that point and offices established there. All well in camp.

A TELEGRAM from Madras received during the past fortnight reports a continuance of exceptionally severe weather along the coast from Negapatam to Paumben and from Paumbem westward. The Railway is breached in many places between Trichinopoly and Inticoria and the country from Nigapatam to Paumben and between Paumben and Madura is stated to be under water and all roads washed away. The Telegraph lines have been seriously damaged and communication with Ceylon temporarily cut off. Every effort is being made to restore communication, and local telegraph officer reports that he hopes to effect temporary repairs by the 22nd. Misfortunes never come singly.

WE BEG to draw the attention of the Railway authorities to the following facts, which have been forwarded to us by a correspondent: Native Doctor Moteeram was attached to the Mokameh Station of the East India Railway Company and served under them for 22 years evidently to the satisfaction of his employers, of which his long service is evidence. After this length of service his ignorance of English is found to be a disqualification and he is turned out. Babu Rohineenundun Banerjea is appointed his successor after the Agent was apparently satisfied of his competency. He serves the Company for 14 months or more, a letter appears in the *Railway Service Gazette* complaining of his incompetency and deficiency in English, the Civil Surgeon calls for his diploma, examines it, and reports this incompetency and he is *jawabbed* with a month's notice!

OUR GHATAL Correspondent writes to say that the epidemic fever has again broken out there with great violence and is carrying off hundreds. The charitable dispensary at the place is almost useless as it has no supply of quinine, and the other medicines that are dispensed are so bad that they have scarcely any effect. The sub-divisional officer has moved in the matter of the famine and has secured subscriptions to the amount of Rs. 650; it is believed that about Rs. 1500 will be raised. Something ought to be done to relieve local suffering. The famine subscriptions with the consent of the subscribers may fitly be applied to the medical relief of sufferers from the epidemic fever in Ghatal. Charity ought to begin at home.

WE UNDERSTAND that the Secretary of State has confirmed the sanction accorded by the Government of India to the proposals made by the Government of the North Western Provinces for selecting a successor to the late chief Ran most Sing, and for the continuance to him of the concessions made to Raja Rao Senapat.

SANCTION has been given to the deputation of Mr. Burgess to England for the purpose of completing with the assistance of Mr. Fergusson and at a certain estimated cost a complete work on the Rock cut Temples of Western India.

AT YESTERDAY'S sitting of the Vice-regal Council the several Bills now before the Council were advanced a stage. Messrs. Paul and Morgan took their seats and were appointed to Select Committees. At the close of the Council the Viceroy announced that at the next meeting on Thursday 27th instant Sir John Strachey would lay before Council and fully explain the measures which the Government proposes to take to provide for expenditure on the Famine. The subject was one of such vital importance that it was deemed desirable to take the earliest opportunity of submitting those measures instead of postponing announcement of them to the end of the financial year.

A TELEGRAM from Madras gives decrease on Madras relief 50,000 souls. Still remaining about 475,000. Price falling. Fair rain in Ganjam.

FRIDAY, 21ST DECEMBER.

IN THE Cuddapah District of Madras it is reported that locusts have appeared in flights and wherever they settle entirely destroy the crops. At present the damage is confined to a small area though the destruction caused is very complete. The actual flights cannot comparatively with other instances be very large, when one of the remedies proposed was brushing the insects into baskets and burning them. Still at the present time the loss of the smallest portion of the coming crops is a check that Madras might well have hoped to have been spared. Next to drought locusts form a danger to agricultural prosperity the most difficult to provide against. As there is at present no news of their arrival in other districts it is to be hoped that the incursion is very small. In similar cases information as to the direction from which the pest comes would be generally valuable, for it may lead or assist to the discovery of the cause or origin of the migration or to prediction of their arrival in time to allow of precautionary measures.

THE LAST ISSUE of the *Calcutta Gazette* notifies the grant of funds by some public-spirited gentlemen in the Burdwan Division for endowment of medals and prizes for the Midnapore High School. Raja Luchman Prosaud Gurga of Maisadal has made an endowment of Rs. 2,000 for the foundation of a medal and scholarship. Four endowments of Rs. 400 each have been made by the friends and admirers of the late Mr. R. Martin, Inspector of Schools, and by the under-mentioned gentlemen, Babu Kaliprosunno Roy Chowdhuri, Babu Bepinbehary Dutta B. A. B. L., Government Pleader Midnapore, and Mr. H. L. Harrison, Magistrate and Collector of Midnapore. The first Medal to be called the Martin Medal is to be awarded for proficiency in History to the best student of the School Department; the second Medal to be called the Kaliprosunno Roy Chowdri Medal is to be awarded for proficiency in English composition to the best student of the school department; the third Medal to be called the Bepinbehary Dutta Medal is to be awarded for general proficiency in the English language and literature to the best student of the school department, and the fourth medal to be called the Harrison Medal is to be awarded for proficiency in mathematics to the best student of the same department.

A CORRESPONDENT from Noakhally sends us the following budget of news: The Collector's sheristadar has been suspended for it is supposed his inability to exercise proper control over his subordinates. The *Sundeep Island murder* case has been concluded and six out of the eight accused have been sentenced to be hanged and two to transportation for life. The Road Cess Office Bungalow has been burnt to ashes, and the loss of valuable settlement records has proved ruinous to many of the talookdars. A man had been sentenced to be hanged by the High Court, but he has been respited as the real clue to the murder has been traced through the exertions of Babu Ramlal Sen, a distinguished local pleader.

A CORRESPONDENT signing himself "Hand Cuffs" protests against the practice of exacting work from criminal prisoners in the jails of the Upper Provinces on Sundays. It would be absurd to argue for the observance of Sunday as Sabbath by Hindu and Mahomedan prisoners, but for the sake of health rest for one day in the week is both desirable and advisable.

WE HAVE received a copy of a memorial which the private Arbitration Court of Poona has addressed to His Excellency the Viceroy in Council. The memorialists urge that the provisions of the Stamp Bill prescribing a heavy duty for award and an increased duty for applications to file awards will tend seriously to discourage the settlement of civil disputes by means of arbitration. They add that the expenses attendant upon civil litigation have been so heavy that they have been denounced by most officers of Government and notably by the Commission appointed two years ago to examine the causes of the Deccan agricultural riots. The prayer of the memorialists is reasonable and ought to be complied with. A heavy duty upon arbitration awards would be a tax upon justice.

WE OBSERVE that Mr. J. G. Charles has been appointed to act as Chief Magistrate of Calcutta. This is a temporary arrangement. Mr. Charles being senior to Mr. Marsden in the service has been appointed Chief Magistrate for the present, but it is proposed to appoint Mr. Amir Ali, Barrister-at-law, Presidency Magistrate, on his return from England, and then Mr. Marsden will be appointed Chief Magistrate. Mr. Charles will be put in charge of some district.

SATURDAY, 22ND DECEMBER.

IT IS stated in the morning papers that a suit has been instituted in the High Court by a Mr. Robert William Sheriff, against Mr. C. T. Metcalfe, C.S., for having made certain false, malicious, and indecent charges against him (plaintiff) to the Commissioners for the Improvement of the Port of Calcutta, whereby he was wrongfully dismissed from the post of Assistant Superintendent in the service of the Commissioners for the Improvement of the Port of Calcutta, and has otherwise been grievously injured. Damages laid at Rs. 50,000.

WE CONGRATULATE the conductors of the *Indian Charivari* on the successful getting up of the Xmas number of that periodical. The cartoon is a most happy hit; the album portrait of Mr. Maclean, editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, is good, though the biographical sketch is meagre, and the smaller cuts are also well done.

SIR RICHARD GARTH presided at the last annual exhibition of the Calcutta Free School. He gave some good advice to the boys. Sir Richard had heard with regret that some of the boys on their

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emancipation from school had obtained employment, but had soon after given it up or been dismissed, because "it did not suit them." Boys, he said, were made for situations, and not situations for boys; and he backed up his advice by relating a story in which the son of a Viscount, who entered the counting-house of a tea-merchant, agreed to commence by sweeping out the house, because he would not be received on other terms, and was now doing very well.

THE HON'BLE MR. T. C. HOPE presided at the annual exhibition of the Chrysostom School. He thus impressed upon the students the necessity of learning the vernacular language:

"As regards the knowledge of the native language, I feel convinced, after a residence of many years in India, that it is of the most material aid to every person in this country in the fulfilment of the duties of whatever station he may be called to. Not merely does it materially facilitate the transaction of whatever business a man may be obliged to conduct, but more than that, by cultivating and facilitating acquaintance with the natives, it enables the possessor of that knowledge to, on the one hand, recognize the very conspicuous merits which they undoubtedly possess, and on the other hand, to make due and reasonable allowances for the feelings which cannot but be found in every nation, of one kind or another, under the sun."

Mr. Hope himself is an example in this respect. He is an excellent Guzrathi scholar, and his Guzrathi series constitute the best vernacular text-books in Bombay.

AT THE late Civil Service Meeting in Bombay the Hon'ble Mr. Rogay made the following pertinent remarks:

"At the late Conference in Turkey, the Marquis of Salisbury insisted upon the Sultan, allowing his Christian subjects to take a share in the administration of the country; and for similar reasons he had then advised, that the Native of India should be accorded by the Secretary of State, the same rights and privileges which he then thought should be given to the Christians of Turkey. He (the speaker) looked with distrust on all measures which precluded the Natives from participating in the government of their own country. The action of the Secretary of State appeared to him to be inconsistent, inasmuch as the pledges and privileges as promised in the proclamation were hitherto left unfulfilled. He urged his fellow-citizens to agitate and make a common cause of the matter. Of late, he said, the Secretary of State had been ruling high-handedly—(a sensation)—in spite of the representations of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and in spite of the Local Governments. The Local Legislative Council had been under him only a committee to carry out the orders of his supreme authority. He much regretted to say as a member of the Local Council that it was no longer an independent body. (Applause.)"

We like this outspokenness on the part of Mr Rogay. It will do good.

THE NUMBER of subscribers and contributors to the Vegetarian Society in England has risen from 125 in 1870-71 to 1458. At the last anniversary, a resolution was adopted recommending the systematic planting of fruit trees along railways, roadways, riverways, and canalways.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

Constantinople, 13th December.—The Turkish Parliament was opened to-day. A speech from the throne dwells on the necessity of an equality between the Christians and the Turks, and appeals to the patriotism of the nation to defend Turkey's rights. No allusion is made to mediation.

Paris, 13th December.—M. Dufaure has succeeded, after much difficulty in forming a new ministry, composed as follows—M. Dufaure, President of the Council and Minister of Justice; Marcaree, Minister of the Interior; Waddington, of Foreign Affairs; Borel, of War; Pothnau, of Marine and the Colonies; and Leon Say, as Minister of Finance.

14th.—A message from Marshal MacMahon acquiesces in the result of the elections, repudiates dissolution of the Chamber, and states that the end of the crisis opens out an era of prosperity for the country.

London 14th December.—Her Majesty Queen Victoria visits Earl Beaconsfield at Aughenden to-morrow. Chakir Pacha, who succeeded Mehemed Pacha has resigned. The Russian loss at Plevna is put at 1,444, the Turkish loss at 4,000 killed and wounned, and 77 guns captured; the prisoners comprised 10 Pachas and 2,128 officers. The Russian siege artillery has arrived on the plain of Passian. Attack on Erzeroum is imminent. The British Consul has left Erzeroum with the archives of the Consulate.

15th.—Servia has declared war against Turkey. Severe but indecisive fighting has taken place at Pyrgos and Biela. The *Morning Post* states that the Cabinet yesterday considered a circular despatch from the Porte, intimating its willingness to accept mediation from the European Powers.

15th.—The Servian army has been ordered to cross the frontier at once. Prince Milan of Servia, with staff of the Servian army, has gone to Alexinatz.

17th.—The Servian troops are advancing against Rossova and Nisch, and have occupied the heights commanding Mramor *(sic)*. The Turks have evacuated Bark (Barkova?) and Elena on the 14th, which places the Russians have occupied. It is announced, on the authority of Reuter's office, that a circular despatch of the Porte solicited the mediation of the guaranteeing powers, in order to stop bloodshed, but the peace conditions were not stated. Baker and Nedjib Pachas have been entrusted with the command of the Turkish forces at Kamarli.

17th.—News has been received of Osman Pacha's death on his way to Bucharest. Servia has issued a proclamation justifying the declaration of war against Turkey and proclaiming Servian independence. Italian Government has accepted a proposal for mediation made by the Porte in a circular despatch.

18th.—The news of Ghazi Osman's death proves to be false. It is believed that the Porte's proposal for mediation will be unsuccessful. The Russians are advancing on Bebrova from Elena.

18th.—The German Government in answer to the Porte's circular despatch has refused to entertain the proposal for mediation. The Russians have occupied Bebrova and Ahmedli. A detachment of Russian troops having appeared between Etropol and Sophia were attacked by the Turks who defeated them compelled him to fall back.

19th.—The statement made that Parliament will open on the 17th January on account of the critical situation in the East is confirmed. The *Standard* of to-day states that the ministry will then propose that the British Army be increased. Other Conservative journals in discussing the situation say that it is not Russian victories over the Turks, but Austrian and German support of Russia, which is the real danger to British interests.

20th.—The Servian troops have occupied Mramor. The Russian troops are marching towards Sofia. Fresh bodies of Russian troops continue to arrive in Bulgaria.

20th.—All the English Press, with the exception of the *Times*, agree that Ministry should, on the opening of Parliament in January, demand a vote of a sum of money for military preparations in view of the present situation. The Turkish garrison of Mramor has withdrawn to Nisch. General Todleben has been appointed Commander of the Russian army corps operating against Rusichuk. The Turks have evacuated Berkovatz, which the Russians have occupied. The Turks are retreating on Sofia. A force of 60,000 fresh Russian troops is being moblised.

21st.—The proposal made by the Porte to the guaranteeing powers for mediation has failed, its basis being considered inadquate. The German Ambassador at Constantinople recommends that Turkey should negociate direct with Russia. Advices from seat of war state that Snowy weather and thick fog prevent any operations of the Belligerents in the Balkans. The *times* announces that Suleiman Pacha is going to Adrianople to assume command of the Turkish forces in Roumelia. Servian troops are marching against Widdin and are advancing successfully in other directions. The Russian and Roumanian troops will invest fortresses of quadrilateral. The latest news from Armenia states that Snowy weather delays the Russian attack on Erzeroum, and that the Russian army is still beyond Soghanli.

22nd.—The advices from the sent of war in Armenia state that the Russians have Captured Ardanutch, situated about fifty miles of Batoum.

A TELEGRAM from Camp dated Turki December 18th states all well in camp, latest information was that tribal jirgar including men of Bori was to have been held on the eighteenth in Jammu, majority are said to desire submission.

WE HAVE BEEN AUTHORIZED to state that no transfers have been telegraphed to the Treasury in connexion with the Secretary of State's drawings on Wednesday last. As the Secretary of State has not intimated to the Government of India any intention of resuming drafts by telegram at present it seems probable that Reuter's announcement that Wednesday's Bills were telegraphed was based on some misunderstanding.

WITH THE VIEW to ascertain how far the members of the rural population may have been affected by the famine a Census is about to be taken on the night of the 19th of January 1878 in certain talukas in the south of Bombay, in Madras and Mysore.

A PARAGRAPH is going the round of the papers to the effect that the British Indian Association have initiated a movement to erect a marble statue to the Hon'ble Mr. Eden. There is not a tittle of truth in this statement. Apart from what Mr. Eden may or may not do as the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, of which the time has not arrived for speaking, his prior services undoubtedly entitle him to the gratitude of our countrymen, but the Association have made no move whatever in the matter. The statement in question is purely a *canard*.

THE STATESMAN seems to think that the Maharaj of Nathdwara, who has petitioned the Viceroy against the Maharaja of Oodoypore, is not really an injured party. We have gone over the papers, and must confess that our impression is different.

COLONEL DUNCAN, Resident at Mandalay, who proceeds to England on two years' furlough, will be succeeded by Colonel Tweedie Governor General's Agent at Murshidabad.

MR. H. M. DURAND succeeds Mr. Daukes as first grade Political Assistant and will act as Assistant Secretary in the Foreign Office.

A REMARKABLE HINDUSTHANI GENTLTMAN, though not known to fame, has passed away. Babu Ramlal, *alias* Futhu Babu of Burrabazar, is dead. He rose from the lowest beginning, and, though not an educated man, was possessed of uncommon common sense and rare business habits. He was a broker, merchant, and manufacturer. His knowledge of accounts was wonderful; he used to check himself his accounts daily kept by about a dozen mohurrirs and embracing some lakhs of rupees and to strike the balance with his own hand. Unassuming, honest, and charitable his loss is mourned by a large circle of relatives and friends. We are sorry to record the death of another native gentleman of this town, Babu Shib Chunder Dhur of Ameratollah Lane, formerly a banian, and a rigidly orthodox Hindu.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. Indian Meteorologist's Vade-Mecum with Tables for the reduction of Meteorological Observations in India. 3 vols. by J. F Blandford, Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India. 2 Mahaviracharita of Bhavabhuti, edited by Anundram Borooah B. A. B. C. S. with a Sanskrit Commentary. 3. The Law Reporter by Joygobind Shome M. A and B. L. Pleader of the High Court. 4. Siddarshana Chintanika or Studies in Indian Philosophy, vol. I. No. 11. 5. Native Constitution and Treatment by Gournath Sen Kubirunjun. 6. Rough Notes on Human Osteology by J. C. Roy M. B. Assistant Surgeon Lucknow. 7. Report on the Prison Administration of British Burmah, for 1876. 8 Last Counsels of an Unknown Counsellor. Edited by Major Evans Bell, London. 9. Weekly Report of the Madras Famine Committee.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

BABU JOYKISSEN MOOKERJEA'S PRIZES.

Babu Joykissen Mookerjea has authorized the Committee of Management of the above Association to announce that he will award the following Prizes annually to students who regularly attend the Lectures of the Association and work in its Laboratory:

First Prize of Rs. 100 to the student who shall have attended at least four-fifths of the number of lectures delivered in the course of one year, and who shall obtain the highest number of marks in the annual examination provided that number does not come short of two-thirds of the marks from written, and one-half from practical, examination.

Second Prize of Rs. 60 to the student who shall have attended at least four-fifths of the number of lectures delivered in one year, and pass second best in the annual examination, provided the number of marks he obtains does not come short of one-half from written, and one-third from practical, examination.

Third Prize of Rs. 40 to the student who shall have attended at least four-fifths of the number of lectures delivered within one year, and who shall pass third in the annual examination, provided the number of marks he obtains does not come short of one-third from written, and one-fourth from practical, examination.

The examination shall be held annually in January. The first examination shall be held in January 1879.

Those who intend to compete for the Prizes should have their names registered at the office of the Association before the 31st January next.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M.D.,
Honorary Secretary.

Notice.

In consequence of the Races having been put off from the morning to the afternoon of Monday the 24th, the Lieutenant Governor is compelled to postpone his Garden Party to the afternoon of Friday the 28th December at 4 P. M.

H. BOILEAU, CAPTAIN.
Private Secretary.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1877.

THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

WILL there be a general war in Europe? This question is now on the lips of all persons, who take an interest in European politics. The Russo-Turkish war must come to an end sooner or later, but will it be followed by a general war?. It looks like it, but we are disposed to think that such a contingency is very remote. A greater calamity cannot befall the civilized world than a general war in Europe, but will the Great Powers go to war? Who will apply the match to the gun-powder? Russia has pretty nearly squared her account with Turkey, and on her moderation will depend the future of European Peace. The Emperor has attained his object—he has satisfied the ambition of his Army. Personally there is not perhaps a more conscientious ruler of men than Emperor Alexander, but he is helpless. As in 1828 so in 1877, the Emperor is driven to war by the military party in Russia. The *Pall Mall Gazette* has lately reviewed certain despatches of Chevalier de Gentz, giving the history of Russian attack upon Turkey in 1828. Alexander I. was repeatedly urged to take up arms against Turkey, but he steadfastly refused. His reply was: "We have had enough of wars on the Danube; they demoralize armies. You have witnessed it yourself. Moreover, the

peace of Europe is not yet consolidated, and the makers of revolutions would desire nothing better than to see me at war with the Turks." Alexander I. was saved by death from going to war with Turkey for the purpose of clearing the political atmosphere in his own country. But Russian pride could not brook the Turk's *hauteur*. As Chevalier de Gentz writes: "The Emperor does not wish to have war; this is a fact on which there is no longer any doubt. His Cabinet does not desire it any more than he does; but from his point of view he must have some sort of signal satisfaction in order to appease the public voice. The Russians will care very little for the removal of this or that grievance, whether real or imaginary, which may be advanced; they will be content, much more easily than is believed, to abandon the Greeks. The only object that interests them, the only denouement which they demand, and which would make them forget all the rest, is that means should be found to compel the Porte to take some steps of formal and ostensible submission, and to make some sort of *amende honorable* which would satisfy the national pride (styled offended dignity) by proving that their Government had not lost the dominating attitude which it held at Constantinople before the last events," This was the feeling, which animated Russia in 1828, and which animates her now. By the sheer force of numbers Russia has defeated Turkey. What will the Great Powers do now? Germany is in secret league with Russia. Austria, though jealous of Germany, fears her, and cannot afford to quarrel with her. So there is a tripartite alliance between Russia, Austria, and Germany. Italy, though not a Great Power, has a good fleet, and her sympathy is with Germany. France, as we stated last week, is busy at home. England alone has vital interests in Turkish politics, but will she go to war with such tremendous odds against her? Her position at the present moment is lamentable. She has not a single trusted ally on the continent. Whatever her resources, she cannot bring on the field a sufficient number of men to meet Russia, Germany, Austria and Italy combined. Britannia may still rule the wave, but Germany, Russia, and Italy united can also bring forward a formidable fleet to meet her. Under these circumstances how can she go to war, and if she does not fight, we do not think there will be a general fight. For the isolation in which England now finds herself, we must confess, she must thank herself. She lost a grand opportunity, when she refused to assist France in her struggle with Germany. If France had not been so severely beaten by Germany, she would have still held the Balance of Power in in her hands. The prostration of France is the cause of the present disturbances in Europe. As for the Russo-Turkish War, England had in the beginning the sympathy of Austria, and if she had with Austria come to the rescue of Turkey, Russia might have halted in her march against the Sultan. But the English nation was blinded by the frenzy to which Mr. Gladstone and his followers worked it up, and the result is that England is completely isolated in Europe. In Asia her strength lies in her isolation, but in Europe it lies in union. The faint-hearted policy of England has not only been disastrous to her, but also to Turkey. The Sultan must make peace on any terms, for he cannot longer carry on the war, and how will then England fare? Will Russia respect "British interests"?

INDORE.

THE experiment of employing English educated natives in the administration of Native States has proved eminently successful. Sir Madhava Rao at Baroda, Mr. Sashia Sastri at Travancore, Mr. Ragunath Rao at Indore, and Babu Nilamber Mookerjea at Kashmir, are bright examples. The services, which they have rendered to the States, to which they are attached, would do honor to any administrator. We have before us the last administration report of Indore. It is a simple, concise, and interesting narrative. There is much in it, by which the Government of India may profit. The administration of justice engaged the Holkar's earnest attention during the past year. The system of trial by jury or punchayets has been introduced for the disposal of both civil and criminal suits. The rules provide that two jurors shall be selected by each of the contending parties, and associated with the Judges shall try and dispose of the cases pending before the Zilla and the Sudder Courts, the voice of the majority prevailing in all cases. In the trial of original suits, the Jury shall be called on to sit with the Judges from the time the third hearing commences, that is, from the commencement of the examination of witnesses. In the trial of appeal suits, the Jurors shall be asked to sit during its final hearing, on the merits of the case. In criminal trials, if the accused plead not guilty of the charge laid against him, the Jury shall be empanelled. When the Jurors and Judge are unanimous on facts there shall be no appeal on facts. One important result of this reform, says the Sudder Court, has been that "the people have become more familiarized with the open and impartial justice administered in our Courts." The Minister, Mr. Rughunath Rao, writes, "it is a matter of great satisfaction to find that Your Highness's subjects are not litigious and are satisfied with the decision of an upright Judge or a Punch. It is, however, to be regretted that our Original Courts in the districts are not efficient. Unless they are improved, not much substantial good can accrue to the people, although they may have an opportunity of getting better justice in the Appellate Courts, which are presided over by better men. I think that the Judges of the Courts of the first instance must be men who have had, if not good, at least decent legal education; but this cannot be said of the officers who now preside over these courts. No government can be too careful in selecting persons for such posts. I beg, therefore strongly to recommend for Your Highness's sanction the rule that none be appointed to a judicial post, who has not had some legal education, or experience in a court of justice." The Sudder Court also remarks, "it is in the opinion of this Court highly desirable that the judicial officers, whether Civil Judges or Magistrates, should be required to pass an examination in some of the general principles of rules of Civil or Criminal law and procedure, some after if not before, their appointment to a judicial posts; and their promotion or extension of jurisdiction should be made dependent on their passing this test. Without this safeguard, it will be long before the desired improvement in the practice and procedure of the Courts subordinate to the Zillah Courts is accomplished." We may therefore hope to see this reform realized at no distant day. The Police in Indore as in British India is not very efficient. The Sudder Court says, "we cannot help remarking that the Police in the State have not kept abreast of the movements in the Courts to which they are auxiliary. It would be no exaggeration to say that the convictions which have been secured are mostly due to the honesty of the accused. The Police do very little beyond acting as guards over them; and if an accused makes a confession, however slight, they consider their business in the case at an end. The value of material evidence is not yet quite appreciated by them." The next important department is Education, and it appears to be well looked after. The total number of schools at the close of the year under report was 82, with a total attendance of 3,306 scholars, at an annual expenditure of Rs. 34,927-5-6, being in excess of 5 schools and 114 scholars over the total as shown in last year's report. The schools are classified into five divisions according to the languages taught therein. Of the total number of 82 schools, there are three English schools, one Law school, nine Maharathi, thirty-six Hindi, eight Sanskrit, nine Persian, fourteen Hindi-Maharathi and two Female schools. The grant-in-aid system will be introduced into Indore. A circular order has been issued to the effect that "the Durbar would contribute one-half the expenditure provided the people benefitted would give the other half, which has to be necessarily incurred for the establishment and maintenance of schools; and that, in special cases, if even one-fourth the expenditure be subscribed for by the people, the rest will be granted by the Durbar." The Minister remarks, "good deal still remains to be done to improve the *physique* of the students. I still hold that the objects of education should be to make people possess strong body and virtuous mind. It is hoped that the Superintendent will direct his attention in imparting education to secure these objects." We hope some steps will be taken to give the students practical education. Due attention is paid to the development of the resources of the State. The Engineer-in-chief writes: "In the city of Indore and its neighbourhood, I found 842 trees covered with Lac. I have in May and June collected a large supply of stock, which I shall distribute all over the district." The Engineer makes the followlng remarks on Railway sleepers:

"Experiments have been and are being tried on railway sleepers; in February last year, 6 Sali sleepers were cut green and immersed in a tank, (made expressly for the purpose) filled with Behera leaves and water; in June following these sleepers were put down on the Neemuch State Railway, and are to this day, as sound as the day they were put down. This wood was always considered next to useless, as being so readily attacked by insects, but five months soaking in solution of Behera leaves whose tanning properties are well-known, has proved that sleepers can be obtained from this tree We have vast quantities of Sali in our jungles, well grown, capable of making on an average quite 8 half round sleepers from each tree; of course, time will test the life of these five sleepers; at present they look most healthy and promising, and if they turn out long lived, we are sure to find a market on the two lines of Holkar and Neemuch State Railways and thereby make a good revenue."

Some centrifugal pumps were employed for irrigation, but they did not succeed; trials were made to utilize Norton's Tube wells for irrigating small areas; they did not suit the clayey soil, but were useful in sandy tracts. The Minister remarks: "I incline to think that no machinery will prove useful in India until her artizans, as a class, are very much improved and coal is extensively found, or forests conserved and their range considerably enlarged." The State of Indore thus assists the ryots in cultivation. The Minister reports:

"Any body wishing to cultivate lands here gets immemorial waste on very good terms, under the rules Your Highness passed during Sir T. Madava Row's administration. Ryots obtain *Tuccavee* (advances) for cultivation on easy terms; bullocks are occasionally presented to them; agricultural implements are given them from the *Sirkar* Forest, free from those molestations to which they are subjected elsewhere; timber is given them for building their houses; great considerations is shown in the matter of execution of decrees against them. In return for their trouble in sinking wells and raising water from the rivers, they are allowed, under the *Istmooraree* Rules, and similar regulations which your Highness always enforced, certain privileges and rights. Whenever ryots suffer from deaths among their cattle and have to replace them by fresh purchases, the *Sirkar* contributes portion of their value. Similarly, if their houses are burnt down, they are paid a certain portion of their loss as compensation. Remissions are, of course given them, when crops suffer, either from drought, snow or rain. The freedom they enjoy from annoyances and tyranny of the myrmidons of the Police, and the Harpies of the Revenue Department is remarkable This immunity is secured to them from Your Highness' unexampled accessibility to them.

The ownership of the soil being admitted to lie in Your Highness, and the assessment on the land being, not a tax, but the rent of the soil, the rates of assessment cannot be said to be excessive. Neither famines nor agrarian outbreaks are, therefore, ever known in Your Highness' territories; nor are extensive tracts of land thrown up by ryots; nor do they in a body emigrate into adjoining Foreign territories which are intermixed with Your Highness, Purgunnas or divisions of the Kingdom. Your Highness' continual movements throughout the length and breadth of Your dominions to see with your own eyes how Your cultivators fare, and Your Highness' attention to their wants have become proverbial."

Here is an example for our Government. All the departments of the State are fairly equipped. The State has established sewage farms. The Minister says, "the experiment tried in this year to utilize the drainage of the town for the formation of sewage farms has proved successful. The filth which used to be thrown into the rivers has not only not polluted them, but served to feed the gardens along their sides. Arrangements have been made to rear such gardens in all places where the drains empty themselves into the two rivers surrounding the town." The following statement shews how the cotton mill is working:

	Cloth.	Weight lbs.
At the end of 1285 there was a balance of	14,445	99.818
Produced in 1286	94,646 5	16,387
Total	1,09,101 6	16,205
Sold in 1286	97,726 5	48,511
Balance in store on the 6th June 1877	11,375	67,694

We give below a statement of the income and expenditure of the State :

RECEIPTS.	Fulsee year 1285.	CHARGES.	Fuslee year 1285.
Land	31,51,000	Palace	8,43,000
Customs	4,00,000	Civil Establishment.	7,24,0 0
Abkaree.....	1,00,000	Religious do ...	30,000
Tributes	1,49,000	Charitable do ..	39,000
Stamps	78,000	Army & Police.....	13,70,000
Fines &c.....	63,000	Courts	55,000
Cotton Mill	3,07,000	Jails	22,000
Interest	5,25,000	Education	34,000
Post Office	4,400	Post Office.....	14 000
Mint	2,400	Survey	22,000
Miscellaneous	1,43,200	Public Works	4,78,000
		Hospitals	16,000
TOTAL	49,23,000	Pensions & Compensations	34,000
		Capitalisation of Contingents	1,19 000
		Remissions	1,14,000
		Cotton Mill	2,01,000
		Miscellaneous	89,000
		Total	42,94,000

It will be seen from the above that the State has a substantial surplus after meeting all expenditure. We wish our Government would take a leaf from the book of Indore administration.

The success of the administration of Indore is due to the intelligence, activity and vigilance of the Maharaja, and the administrative ability and high character of the Minister. We commend the example to other Native States.

THE SERVANT AND MASTER BILL.

WE HAD purposely refrained from commenting on the Master and Servant Bill so long as we had set on foot enquiries to elicit the opinion of our countrymen on this important measure. We are now in a position to give expression to their views and sentiments on the subject. The relations between master and servant among the natives of this country stand on the footing of a family arrangement ; the servants are considered as members of the household ; they share the joys and sorrows of the house ; on the occasion of a festival, ceremony or rejoicing the servants get new clothes, ornaments or other gifts just as the other members of the family ; and this family feeling is reciprocal ; the servants are in the habit of addressing the different members of the family as their kith and kin, the master of the house being addressed father and the mistress mother, and other members according to the degree of relationship with the first two. In old families servants have been in employ from generation to generation ; on the death of one his brother, son, or nephew invariably succeeds him. A system founded on the finer feelings of the human heart is certainly infinitely superior to any, which Mr. Whiteley Stokes' law will introduce. We admit that of late years the feeling between master and servant in native houses has changed ; the servant has become insolent and insubordinate, and the master somewhat helpless. This changed feeling we think is chiefly due to two causes, firstly to rise in the demand for labour, and secondly to the spread of a feeling of independence generally. The class of men, who render domestic service, can nowadays easily earn not only what they get as household servants, but also something more, and at the sametime live independently. Surely no man would take service, if he could help it, and when he finds that he can sell his labour to advantage in the open market, why should he stick to the degrading occupation of a domestic servant ? Hence the servant class generally shew a feeling of independence, not in consonance with the traditions of the country. The masters would certainly be glad if this spirit could be checked, though we must confess that the feeling of independence among the mass of the population is a matter for national congratulation rather than regret. If with this independence is diffused a proper education among them the back-bone of the nation will be strengthened.

It may seem strange that while native gentlemen are not satisfied with the servant class of the present day generally, they do not at the same time like Mr. Whitley Stokes' Bill. And yet this is a fact. What can be the reason of this rather incongruous feeling ? The reason is obvious. Our countrymen are convinced that the Bill will make bad worse. Instead of curbing insolence, insubordination, and impertinence, it will they fear encourage these amiable qualities. It proposes an elaborate system of registration which neither masters nor servants, ignorant as these are, will understand. Registration offices will probably be opened in towns where there are municipalities, but where such offices will not be established the Police will have the power to register. It may be easily conceived what an engine of annoyance and oppression this power in the hands of the Police is likely to prove. The law will apply to the whole of the British territories in India, and the whole country will be thus in a ferment. Any person entertaining a non-registered servant will be liable to fine, and existing servants must also be registered, but where is the agency to do all this ? The Government has had some taste of the difficulties of registration under the Land Registration Act, but what are they compared with the rush of work, which will arise from the registration of servants ? And all this trouble, harassment, and expense are to be incurred for the sake of an idea. Then the servants once registered will find themselves in a new atmosphere ; their duties will be defined by law, and in their intercourse with their masters they will naturally appeal to the law. So the direct result of this legislation will be an increase of litigation. It is the laws enacted by our rulers which make the people of this country litigious and yet they wonder that these are so much given to litigation. The framer of the Bill we must confess does not seem to possess a correct knowledge of the conditions and usages of private service in this country. It is not the usage either for a master or servant to give a fortnight's notice in case of dispensing with one's service, but the proposed rule in the Bill would introduce this practice, which would place the master at a serious disadvantage, inasmuch as it would not be practicable for him to get at the servant whenever the latter may leave him, whereas the servant would always be able to recover fifteen days' wages from his master. Then the Bill provides that 3 months' previous notice must be given to servants other than domestic servants before dismissal Now this too is against the usage of this country. There is not a single class of servants in India who are engaged by the year, and who now receive three months' notice in case of dismissal. Then the employment of servants of one master by another has been so hedged in by restrictions that a premium would be held out to frivolous and vexatious complaints. There are other provisions of the Bill, which are equally open to objection. The proposed law is not therefore suited to the circumstances of Indian society: we have observed above that the conditions and usages of service in this country are totally different from those contemplated by the Bill. It will introduce discord where there is harmony, bad feeling where there is good feeling, insubordination and insolence where there is a spirit of obedience and respectfulness. Native gentlemen do not like to go to the court, and if the proposed Bill be passed, they will be simply under the tender mercies of their servants. Take for instance the Hackney Coach Act. Of what advantage has it been to native gentlemen ? They now pay more than they used to pay before, while they are subject to greater insolence on the part of the Cabbies. It is true that the law gives them protection, but it is against the grain of the native gentleman to go to the Police Court for petty matters of this kind. This feeling may not be appreciated by Englishmen, but it exists amongst native gentlemen, and it cannot be eradicated by legislation. So far as the natives are concerned they would ten times prefer the present state of things to the law which Mr. Whitley Stokes proposes to give them. They would rather bear the ills they have than fly to others they know nought of.

THE STAMP BILL.

WE THINK we cannot better expound the scope of the new Stamp Bill than by giving in juxtaposition the schedules of Stamp duties under the existing Act and the new Bill :

STAMP DUTIES UNDER ACT XVIII OF 1869.	UNDER THE NEW BILL.
1 *Schedule.*	1 *Schedule.*
1 & 2. Bills of exchange and Promissory Notes	1 and 2. Bills of exchange and promisory notes.
If the amount does not exceed and if drawn singly	If the amount of the value does not exceed
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
100 ... ... 1 0	100 .. 2 0
200 .. ... 2 0	250 .. 4 0
300 ... ... 3 0	500 .. 0
600 .. ... 6 0	750 .... 18 0
900 ... ... 9 0	1000 ... 1 0 0
1200 ... ... 12 0	In excess of 1000 every 1000 or part thereof.
1500 .. .. 15 0	1 0 0
2500 ... ... 1 8 0	
In excess of Rs 2,500 up to Rs. 10,000. Every 2,500 Rs. or part thereof 1 8 0	
In excess of Rs. 10,000 for every 50 0 0 or part thereof. 3 0 0	
In excess of Rs. 30,000. For every 10,000. 6 0 0	
II. *Schedule.*	
21. Instrument evidencing an agreement 2 Rupees.	3 and 4. Instrument evidencing an agreement and policy of insurance.
1 *Schedule.*	One-half of the stamp duty payable on a Bill of exchange for the amount secured.
3. Policy of insurance. For every 1,000 Rupees. If drawn singly. 4 0	5, 6, 7, and 8.
If drawn two every one 2 0	Bond, Bottomry Bond, Respondentia Bond and Settlement.
5, 6 and 7.	When the amount secured does not exceed.
5 Bond, 6 Bottomry bond and 7 Respondentiae bond.	50 Rs. ... 4 ans.
When the amount does not exceed.	100 Rs. ... 8 ans.
25 ... .. 2 0	In excess of 100 up to 1000 for every 100 or part thereof 8 annas.
50 ... ... 4 0	In excess of 1000 Rs. for every 1000 or part thereof 5 Rupees.
100 .. ... 8 0	
1000——For every 100 or part thereof. 8 0	
In excess of 1,000 up to 10,000. For every 500 or part thereof. 2 8	
In excess of 10,000 up to 30,000. For every 10,000 or part thereof, in excess of 30,000 2 8 0	9 and 10. Bill of exchange, payable at a period exceeding one year after date or sight and promissory note so payable.
For every 10,000 or part thereof, in excess of 30 000. 12 8 0	
X	
1 *Schedule.*	11. Partition deed.
18. When money is paid.	The same duty with bond No. 5.
11. Schedule.	12. Assignment.
39. Where no money is paid	If it does not exceed 1000 the same duty as bond No. 5.
(a.) The duty for conveyance, No. 15.	In any other case 5 Rupees.
(b.) The duty for conveyance, No. 15 in addition to the duty according to 39 of Schedule II.	
13. Assignment if does not exceed 3,000 Rs. The stamp duty for bond as (No. 5,) in other case 16 Rs.	
5. Administrative Bond The same duty as bond No. 5.	13. If the amount does not exceed 1000. The same duty as a bond (No. 5.) In any other case 5 Rs.
12. Mortgage deed when it does not exceed 1,000. The same duty as a Bond, (No 5.)	14. If it does not exceed 1000 The same duty as a bond (No. 5.) In any other case 5 Rs.
When exceeds 3,000 or the amount not expressed. 16 Rs.	15. If does not exceed 1000 as a bond No. 5 When exceeds 1000 5. Rs.
8. Customs Bond when the amount secured does not exceed 1,000, as a bond No. 5.	16. If the amount does not exceed 1000 as bond No. 5. In other case 5 Rs.
If it exceeds 1,000. 5 Rs.	17. If it does not exceed 1000 as a bond No. 5. In any other case 5 Rupees.
9. Indemnity bond when the amount does not exceed 3,000 as a bond No. 5.	
If exceeds 3,000 or the amount not expressed. 16 Rs.	
21. Appraisement or valuation.	
If it does not exceed, 500 Rs. 8 annas. When exceeds 500 1 Re.	
22. Award.	Award.
If does not exceed 500 8 annas.	18 If the amount does not exceed 1000 as a bond No. 5. In any other case 5 Rupees.
In excess 500 or the amount not expressed. 1 rupee.	
15. Conveyance.	19 Conveyance
50 ... ... 8 0	50 ... 8 0
100 ... ... 1 0 0	100 .. 1 0 0
1000 every 100 or part thereof. 1 0 0	1000 Every 100 or part thereof .. 1 0 0
10,000 every 500 or part thereof. 5 0 0	In excess 1000 for every 1000 or part thereof 10 0 0
30,000 In excess Rs. 10,000 or part thereof, 5 0 0	

100,000 In excess Rs. 30,000. Every 10,000 or part thereof. 50 0 0

In excess 100,000, Every 20,000. 75 0 0

II. Schedule.

37. Instrument of Gift or exchange of any property not otherwise provided for. 16 rupees.

4. Transfer of a share in a Company or Association.

If it does not exceed 100. 4 annas.

In excess of 100 up to 1,000. For every 100 or part thereof. 4 annas.

In excess 1,000. Every 500 or part thereof. 1 4 0

10. Mortgage deed.

The same duty as a bond (No. 5)

11. Instrument of further charge on the mortgaged property.

The same duty as a bond, (No. 5.)

19. Lease.

For a period of less than 1 year. The same duty as a bond (No. 5)

Exceeding 3 years or wher no term is expressed.

The same duty as bond for the amount payable under the lease during the 1st year.

Where fine premium or where no rent is reserved.

The same duty as a conveyance for consideration equal to the amount of such fines.

Where fine or premium in addition to rent reserved.

The same duty as a conveyance for consideration equal to the amount of such fines, in addition to duty payable on such lease if no fines or premium had been paid.

20. Surrender of Lease.

When the duty payable on the lease does not exceed. 5 Rs.

The same duty as is payable on the lease.

In any other case sixteen (16) Rs.

23. Copy, Duplicate or extract.

If the duty on the original does not exceed 5 Rs. or no duty is chargeable on it, 8 annas.

The original is chargeable with the duty and if it does not exceed 20 Rs. 1 Rupee.

If such duty does not exceed 50 Rs. 2 Rs.

If such duty exceeds 50 Rs. 4 Rupees.

II Schedule.

16. Counterpart of any instrument. One Rupee.

3, 1 & 4.

3. Bill of exchange.

4. Certificate or other document and

1. Agreement or memorandum of an agreement.

Exceeding 20 Rupees. } 1 anna.

7. Delivery order 1 anna.

2. Letter credit 1 anna.

X

5. Note or memorandum written in any book.

If the amount exceeds 20 Rs. 1 anna.

Proxy to vote at any one meeting of (1) one anna.

7. Receipt or discharge, one anna.

6. Shipping order, 1 anna.

9 and 10.

Bill of Lading and Dock warrant, 4 annas.

28. Instrument of exchange.

There is no distinction or specification of any Presidency but generally where no money is paid or agreed to be paid for equality of exchange 16 Rupees.

11. Agreement or Memorandum of an agreement not otherwise provided for 8 annas.

12. Notice of Protest, 8 annas.

13. Power of Attorney. For a sole purpose 8 annas.

14 & 15.

Affidavit and collateral instrument, one rupee.

22 & 23.

Charter party and National Act, 2 rupees.

18. Power of attorney for a single transaction.

If the value of the matter to be dealt does not exceed 500 Rs. 1 rupee.

19. If exceeds 500. 2 Rupees.

24 & 25. Protests. 2 Rupees.

17. Instrument of dissolution of partnership. Rs. 5.

32. Power of attorney to act generally for another. Rs. 5.

28. Composition Deed. Rs. 8.

26. Instrument of copartnership. Rs. 4.

31. Instrument (other than a will) purporting to confer an authority to adopt. Rs. 8.

In the Administrator General's Act II of 1874.

31. Instrument of Transfer. Rs. 10.

29. Letter of License Rs. 8

According to Arms Act XXXI of 1860.

8. License. Rs. 10.

In the Act XX of 1865.

10. Third class Mooktear's certificate.

10. Third class revenue Agent's certificate. Rs 5.

In Act XVIII of 1869.

36. Declaration of any use or trust of 16 Rs.

33 and 34. Articles of association of a company and memorandum of association of a company Rs. 16.

In Act XX of 1865.

23. Second class Mooktearship certificate 42—16 Rs.

Second class Revenue agent's certificate 43—10 Rs.

3rd class Vakeelship certificate 44—15 Rs.

22. First class Mooktearship certificate 45—25 Rs.

22. First class Revenue Agent's certificate Rs. 15.

Second class Vakeelship certificate Rs. 25.

22. First class Pleader's certificate Rs. 50.

In Act XVIII of 1869.

40. Petition for leave to file a specification of a new invention Rs. 100.

41. Articles of clerkship or contract. Rs. 500.

There is no separate duty for this plaint. It is the same as for regular Civil Suit.

There is not any fixed duty for the plaint but generally as of the Civil Suit.

Ditto ditto,

Rs. 10.
Rs. 10.

According to Act XXVIII. of 1869.

Lease

For a period of less than 1 year.

The same duty up to 10,000

10 000	50	...	..
11,000	52	8	...
12,000	55	...	..
13,000	57	8	...
30,000	100	...	..
31,000	112	8	..
40,000	112	8	..
41,000	125	..	..
50,000	125	...	..
51,000	137	8	..
60,000	137	8	..
400,000	562	8	...

For a period of exceeding 3 years or where no term is expressed.

The same duty as bond.

25	..	2	...
50	..	4	...
100	...	8	...
10,000	50	...	...
11,000	52	8	...
12,000	55	...	..
13,000	57	8	...
30,000	100	...	...
31,000	112	8	...
40,000	112	8	..
41,000	125	...	...
50,000	125	...	..
51,000	137	8	..
60,000	137	8	..
400,000	562	8	...

According to Act XXVIII of 1867.

Bond No. 5.

When it does not exceed

25	...	2	...
50	...	4	...
100	...	8	...
200	1	...	...

If the amount does not exceed 1000 | The same duty as a bond No. 5

In any other case 5 rupees

25. Reconveyance of mortgaged property.

It does not exceed 1000

The same duty as a conveyance.

In any other case 10 rupees

26. Of less than one year.

The same duty with the current account.

Exceeding 3 years or where no term is expressed.

The same duty as a conveyance for a consideration equal to the amount of the average rent reserved.

The same duty or rule with the current Act 18 of 1869

27. Same rule with the current Act 18 of 1869

In any other case 5 Rs.

28. If the duty on the original does not exceed 8 annas. The same duty (8 annas). In any other case 8 annas.

29. If the duty payable on the original is less than one rupee.

The same duty as on the original.

In any other case one rupee.

II Schedule.

1. Agreement
2. Bill of exchange
3. Certificate

For the payment on demand exceeding 10 Rs. 1 anna.

4. Delivery order 1 anna.
5. Letter of credit 1 anna.
6. Letter of allotment.
7. Amounting 10 rupees or upwards one anna.

8. one anna.
9. one anna.
10. one anna.

11 and 12. 4 annas.

13. Where by the occupier or owner of land is in a village in the Presidency of Bombay. 4 annas.

14 and 15. 8 annas.

16. 8 annas.
17. 8 annas.

28 and 20. one rupee.
29 and 21 one rupee.

12. There is no specification of the amount but generally one rupee.

13. one rupee.

24. Conveyance of any property without consideration otherwise than by Gift, exchange or partition Rs. 5

25. Instrument of Apprenticeship Rs. 5

27. Instrument of divorce.

28. ... Rs. 8

29. ... ,, 10

30. ... ,, 10

31. ... ,, 10

32. ... ,, 10

33. .. ,, 10

34. ... ,, 10

35. Revocation of any use or trust of or concerning any property, ... Rs. 10

36. ... Rs. 10

37. ... ,, 10

38. Appointment in execution of a power whether of trustees &c., Rs. 15

39. ... ,, 15

40 and 41 ... ,, 15

46 ... ,, 25

47 ... ,, 25

48 ... ,, 50

49 ... ,, 100

50 Admission as an Attorney in any High Court Rs. 250

Schedule IV.

2 Plaint presented to any Court of Small Causes.

If the amount does not exceed 5 Rs. 8 annas.

If the amount exceeds 5 up to Rs. 100; for every 5 Rs. or part thereof 8 annas.

If the amount exceeds Rs. 100 up to Rs. 1000. For every Rs. 10 or part thereof 1 rupee.

Schedule V.

26 Plaint to set aside summary decision or order Rs. 10

To alter or cancel any entry in a register of the names Rs. 10

To set aside an award Rs. 10

To set aside an adoption Rs. 10

According to New Bill.

Lease of less than 1 year.

The same duty up to 10,000

10,000	50	...	...
11,000	55	..	.
12,000	60	...	...
13,000	65	..	...
30,000	150	...	...
31,000	155	..	..
40,000	200	...	..
41,000	225	..	...
50,000	250	...	..
51,000	255	...	...
60,000	300	...	...
400,000	2000	...	...

Of exceeding 3 years or where no term is expressed.

The same duty as conveyance

25	...	8	...
50	...	8	...
100	1	...	..
10,000	100	...	..
11 000	110	...	...
12,000	120	...	...
13,000	130	...	...
30,000	300	..	...
31,000	310	...	...
40,000	400	...	...
41,000	410	...	...
50,000	500	...	...
51,000	510	...	..
60,000	600	...	..
400,000	4000	...	..

According to New Bill, Bond No. 5.

The same duty up to 10,000

300	1	8	...
400	2	...	...
10,000	50	..	...
11 000	52	8	...
12,000	55	...	...
13,000	57	8	...
30,000	100	...	..
31,000	112	8	...
40,000	112	8	...
41,000	125	...	...
50,000	125	...	...
51 000	137	8	...
60,000	137	8	..
400,000	562	8	...

10,000	50	...	...
11,000	55	...	...
12,000	60	...	...
13,000	65	...	...
30,000	150	...	...
31,000	155	...	...
40,000	200	...	...
41,000	205	..	...
50,000	250	...	...
51,000	255	...	...
60,000	300	...	...
400,000	2000	...	...

Lease (continued.)

According to Act XVIII of 1869.

Section 19.

Where fine or premium in addition to rent reserved.

Amount of fine. Rs.	Duty for fine. Rs. As.	Amount of Rent. Rs. As.	Duty for Rent. Rs. As.	Total. Rs. As.
25	8	25	8	1
50	8	25	8	1
50	8	50	8	1
100	1	100	1	2
1,000	10	100	10	20
11,000	100	10,00	100	200
up to 10,000 for every 1,000.—5 Rs.				
11,000	105	11,000	105	210
12 000	110	12,000	110	220
30,000	200	30.000	200	400
up to 30,000 for every 10,000—50 Rs.				
100,000	550	100,000	550	1,100
up to 100,000 for every 20,000—75 Rs.				
120,000	625	120,000	625	1,250
200,000	925	200,000	925	1 850
400,000	1,675	400,000	1,675	3,350

According to the New Bill Section 26 where fine or premium in addition to rent reserved,

Amount of fine. Rs.	Duty for fine. Rs. As.	Amount of Rent. Rs. As.	Duty for Rent. Rs. As.	Total. Rs.
25	8	25	8	1
50	8	25	8	1
50	8	50	8	1
100	1	100	1	2
1,000	10	1,000	10	20
10,000	100	10,000	100	200
In this Bill every 1000—10 Rs.				
11,000	110	11,000	110	220
12 000	120	12.000	120	140
30,000	3 0	30,000	300	600
In this Bill every 1,000.—10 Rs.				
100,000	1,000	100,000	1,000	2,000
In this Bill for every 1,000—10 Rs.				
120,000	1,200	120,000	1 200	2,400
200,000	2,000	200,000	2,000	4,000
400,000	4,000	400,000	4,000	8,000

CONVEYANCE.

According to Act XVIII of 1869. Section 15.				According to the New Bill. Section 19.			
50	0	8	0	50	0	8	0
100	1	0	0	100	1	0	0
200	2	0	0	200	2	0	0
1,000	0	0	0	1,000	10	0	0
10,000	100	0	0	10 000	100	0	0
Up to 10,0 0 or part for every 1000 10 Rs.				In this Bill for every 1000 or part 10 Rs.			
11,000	105	0	0	11,000	100	0	0
11,000	110	0	0	11,500	100	0	0
12,000	100	0	0	12,000	120	0	0
30,000	200	0	0	30,000	300	0	0
Up to 30,000 every 10,000 or part there of 50 Rs.				In this Bill for every 1000 or part there of 10 Rs.			
100,000	550	0	0	200,000	1000	0	0
Up to 100,000 for every 20,000 or part there of 75 Rs.				In this Bill for every 1000 or part there of 10 Rs.			
120,000	625	0	0	120,0 0 1200		0	0
200,000	925	0	0	200,000 2000		0	0
400,000	1675	0	0	400,000 4000		0	0

It will be seen from the above that there is an increase in the rates of duties all round, whether as regards lease, bond, conveyance, mortgage, bills of exchange, or other instruments. The duties generally take their rise from Rs. 10,000 The pressure of the increase will thus fall upon the rich. The principles on which the increase has been made cannot be fairly disputed; if additional taxation is to be raised, it is the rich, who ought to contribute. But as we have over and over said we protest against additional taxation, unless the Government can satisfy the people that it has done its best to effect economy. It would be criminal on the part of Government to put its hands into the pockets of the people when the money it requires may be found by judicious economy. We will discuss hereafter the detailed provisions of the Bill, but we hope the Finance Minister will in his next Thursday's statement shew what retrenchments are in contemplation, and how far they are likely to meet the threatened deficit.

DOOKHA GURI'S CASE.

THIS case is *sub-judice*, and we will not therefore comment on its merits. But as the stage at which it came before the High Court has concluded, it is now a fair subject for public criticism. The facts of the case are thus set forth in the judgment of the High Court. On the 12th July last Dhooka Guri charged the District Superintendent of Police at Maldah before the Officiating Magistrate of that place with enticing away his wife and committing adultery with her. The complainant also alleged in his petition to

the Magistrate that his wife had left his house, that he could not find her, and that he believed she was detained on the premises of the accused. On receiving the complaint, the Magistrate examined the complainant on solemn affirmation; but instead of issuing process against the accused he instituted a previous enquiry, and upon the evidence which he had obtained in the course of that enquiry, decided that there was no sufficient ground for proceeding against the accused, and dismissed the complaint. The High Court remarks, "if the Magistrate saw cause to distrust the truth of the complaint, as he appears to have done, he was no doubt authorized to postpone the issuing of process, and direct a previous enquiry or investigation under the provisions of section 146 of the Criminal Procedure Code. In the present instance, however, the Magistrate did not direct such enquiry to be held, but held it himself, and in conducting the enquiry has, in our opinion, committed a material error in two particulars: 1st, in examining, in the absence of the complainant a girl who stated herself to be his wife and, 2ndly, in not issuing process to compel the attendance of certain witnesses named by the complainant." Dookha Guri had asked in his petition that an immediate search for his wife might be made on the premises of the accused. The Magistrate did not comply with this request. But, after examining the complainant, he on the same day made this order: "Before issuing process, I should like to hear what the man's wife has to say, for without that I am sure we shall not find who the real guilty parties are. If it is true that she is on the premises of the District Superintendent of Police, there will be, of course, no difficulty in obtaining her presence. If not, the Police must be directed to search for her and produce her to-morrow." The complainant in his affidavit before the High Court says that he attended the Magistrate's Court during the whole of the following day, the 13th, but his case was not taken up or called on, and the records of the Court contain a memo. apparently signed by the accused himself, reporting to the Magistrate that, as the complainant refused to accompany the Police, no search had been made in the District Superintendent's servant's house. The complainant in his affidavit referred to states that he refused, because he believed that his wife had been already removed from the accused's premises. On the 14th of July the Magistrate passed this order: "The case cannot be satisfactorily carried further until the evidence of the woman has been recorded. As the complainant does not assist the Police in the search, the Police must find her without his assistance as soon as possible." It is not clear whether or not this order was communicated to the complainant; but, however that may be, the complainant in his affidavit states that on the night of the day it was issued, he left Maldah for Purneah, for the purpose of representing his case to the Commissioner of Bhaugulpore, and was absent till the 21st. The day after he had left *viz.*, on the 15th, which was a Sunday, the police brought a girl to the house of the Magistrate, who then and there, in the absence of the complainant, took her depositions. How or when, or where she was found, or why she was not brought up before, does not appear to have been enquired into by the Magistrate. No notice was given to the complainant that his wife was found, or that she would be examined on the Sunday in question at the Magistrate's house, nor was she subsequently at any time before the dismissal of the complaint produced for further examination in the presence of the complainant. The High Court remarks: "In our opinion, the Magistrate ought not to have accepted or acted upon her evidence, and disposed of the case without giving the complainant an opportunity of cross-examining her. There were several objections to such a course. In the first place, the Magistrate had only the girl's own statement, that she was really the wife of the complainant, and the latter had no opportunity afforded him of satisfying himself as to her identity. In the next place, assuming the girl to be really his wife, she was, if the charge be true, a *particeps criminis* with the accused, although not herself included in the charge, nor amenable to prosecution, and to accept her evidence when exculpatory of herself and the accused, without giving the husband an opportunity of cross-examining her, is to put it in the power of a guilty wife to defeat *in limine* her husband's attempt to prosecute the adulterer. It is to be remembered also that a husband stands in a peculiar position when bringing a charge of adultery. He alone can set the law in motion. He is the sole prosecutor, and it places him at a serious disadvantage, if the examination of his wife is taken behind his back. Again, there were circumstances in this case which rendered it peculiarly necessary that the husband should have the opportunity of questioning his wife. Prominently amongst them were the delay in discovering the girl in the first instance, and her production on the day after the complainant's departure for Purneah, matters that certainly needed a searching enquiry." The Magistrate then issued a notice upon the complainant requiring him to appear within three days, and name further witnesses, or else show cause why his complaint should not be dismissed. The notice mentioned in that order did not reach the complainant until the 21st July owing to his absence at Purneah. He appeared on that day before the Magistrate and named according to the entry on the record 4 witnesses. According to the affidavit of the complainant he named other witnesses beside. Of the witnesses whose names appear on the record, one was examined on the same day, and another on the 23rd, but the remaining two were not in attendance, and the Magistrate then proceeded to consider the case upon the evidence before him, and, as mentioned above, dismissed the complaint under section 147 without issuing process against the accused. The High Court makes the following observations:

"As regards the unexamined witnesses, the Magistrate states in his judgment that the complainant alleged that he could not produce them. The complainant in his affidavit deposes, on the other hand, that he stated that he could not produce them without *a summons*. The Magistrate says in his letter to this Court of the 27th of September that "every assistance was tendered and given to him in producing the witnesses he had named." But he does not mention that the obvious course of issuing a summons against them was adopted As the complainant unquestionably named some witnesses who were not present, we think the Magistrate before dismissing the case should have directed summonses to issue against them, unless he had before him, which it does not appear to us that he had, a clear statement from the complainant, that he did not wish to have them called.

The Magistrate having, in our opinion, materially erred in conducting the previous enquiry which he instituted, and dismissed the complaint without giving the complainant that opportunity of proving its truth which the law allows, we set aside the order of dismissal, and direct that the Magistrate of Maldah investigate afresh the charge preferred against the accused, and in conducting such investigation do take the evidence of the witnesses in the presence of the complainant and if necessary, do issue process in order to compel the attendance of the witnesses."

The High Court has vindicated law and justice, but the question is whether a Magistrate, who has proved so forgetful of both, is fit to try the case again. Here was a District Magistrate, presumably of experience, who could not perceive that it was most irregular to say the least to examine the woman in the absence of the complainant, and that the attendance of witnesses could not be compelled without the formality of summons. Strange when the complainant applied to the Magistrate to come over at once to the house of the accused and examine his wife lest she be removed, that officer not only refused to comply with his request, but left the matter in the hands of the Police, when he knew that the accused was the District Superintendent of Police. The nature of the difficulties, under which the complainant has laboured in preferring his complaint, can be well imagined. In the first place he is a poor and ignorant man, and in the second place the person against whom he brought the complaint was the head of the local Police. But the Magistrate, far from giving him all the facilities and assistance which the law provided, threw all sorts of obstacles in his way. And the Magistrate is the arbiter of the destinies of the people of his district. We hope the local Government will take due notice of the conduct of the Magistrate.

THE CIVIL SERVICE QUESTION.

BOMBAY has been roused on the Civil Service Question. An influential public meeting was held at the instance of the Bombay Association for the consideration of this question. We are told that nearly all the leading and influential members of the Parsi, Hindu and Mahomedan communities were present. Sir Mungaldas Nathubhai K. C. S. I., took the chair. The Hon'ble Mr. Rogay moved the first Resolution, which was as follows: "That this meeting views with regret the change which has recently been introduced by the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India in the rules regulating the admission to the Open Competitive Examination for the Civil Service of India; because it is calculated to impair the efficiency of the service and to mar the prospects of Indian candidates." Mr. Perozsha Merwanji Mehta seconded the Resolution, which was carried unanimously. The adoption of the memorial was moved by the Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishwanath N. Mandalik, seconded by Mr. Nowroji Furdunji. Meetings have been held at Poona and Ahmedabad. The Sarvajanik Sabha of Poona has prepared a well-reasoned memorial. The Sabha thus argues the necessity of holding the examination in India:—

"In 1854, the Covenanted Civil Service of India was by an Act of Parliament formally thrown open to the public competition under certain rules and restrictions. The United Kingdom being however still retained as the locale of examination selection and probationary training of candidates, the newly constituted service came to be fully and practically thrown open to the people of the United Kingdom only. The foreign and difficult English language in which an Indian youth must prepare himself for the examination, the limited time allowed to accomplish the work, the distant journey to be undertaken during boyhood, away from home and from all salutary control of parents and guardians to a country and climate entirely dissimilar to his own and unsuitable to his habits and constitution, involving an amount of expense and risk from which his European competitors were free:—these have been to this day some of the direct discouragements which have deterred the Natives of India from competing for service in any appreciable number.

It is true that a few candidates from India did now and then brave all those difficulties and disadvantages and proceeded to England to prepare themselves for the competition. But in the year 1858-59 the limit of age was suddenly reduced from 23 to 22 years without sufficient notice and some of the Indian candidates who were then studying in England, found, almost on the completion of their labour, that they were debarred from reaching the goal for which on the faith of existing rules, they had risked health, labour, expense, and the chances of success in other professions. This deep disappointment and sacrifice which the untimely change of rules inflicted on some of the candidates did not fail to affect the hopes and aspirations of candidates from this country in subsequent years, if indeed it did not shake the confidence of the native public generally in the good faith of the entire system of public competition. In 1866 the maximum was again further reduced to 21 years, and in 1877 it was carried still lower to 19 years."

Public opinion in England we are glad to find has veered round. We quoted in a recent issue the opinion of Dr. Playfair, and reproduced last week the remarks of the London *Examiner*. The *Saturday Review* now takes the same view of the question. That journal in its last article on the subject says: "Obviously it would have been an advantage, if boys could have been induced by any alteration in the rules of the competition not to leave school precisely at the time when the social and moral influences of school were beginning to be most valuable. There were many who, as a matter of fact, anticipated this result from the operation of Lord Salisbury's proposals. Unfortunately, the expectation has not been realised. The crammer's occupation is not gone: on the contrary, he is busier than ever. The difference is that, whereas formerly lads came to him at the age of eighteen and nineteen, they now came to him two or three years earlier. But the working power of a boy of sixteen is considerably less than that of a boy of

eighteen. A twelvemonth, more or less, at this period of life, denotes a degree of capacity for steady intellectual application, varying far more seriously than mere physical endurance. We hear, therefore, without surprise, though with sincere regret, that the young lads who now constitute a majority of the crammer's pupils exhibit distressing signs of overexertion, langour, lassitude, and fatigue." The writer continues: "It is quite certain that neither in the interests of the lads themselves, nor in that of the service which they are about to enter, can it be desirable that the attempt should be made to purchase a remotely contingent advantage at so great an actual risk. There was another object aimed at in the new regulations than that boys should present themselves to the Civil Service Commissioners fresh from school. Lord Salisbury showed his anxiety that Competition-Wallahs should have an academic degree by virtually penalising those who, after having succeeded in the open examination, did not proceed to Oxford and Cambridge, or some other University approved by him; in other words by making the two years' allowance given to successful candidates conditional on the adoption of that course. The order to which the Secretary of State thus attempted to give practical expression was generally appreciated, if not approved. There were some who questioned whether Competition-Wallahs going to Oxford or Cambridge, or elsewhere, under certain special conditions and chiefly for the purpose of pursuing exceptional studies, would profit to the full by the *genius loci*. There were others who took a different ground of objection, and pointed out that if by giving Competition-Wallahs a common University education, Lord Salisbury hoped to bind them together by an *esprit de corps* the attempt would prove a failure —that identity of school associations in the past, not identity of professional career in the future would decide the companionships and friendships of the young men; that they would be not merely by no means exempt from the dangers of the place, indolence and idleness, but in a special degree exposed to these snares, and that the number of "plucks" at the subsequent periodical or final examinations would rise considerably. There were others, again, who asked what possible good could accrue to the future administrators of India from a two or three years' residence in Oxford or Cambridge, as these Universities now are? This question was based upon the fact or the assumption that the social *prestige* of the two great seats of English academic learning has grievously of late declined, and that as a marketable commodity a University degree does not, even though a good one, command the value which it did."

This consensus of opinion is remarkable. Although critics in England have discussed the question from the English point of view, and have taken no note of the claims of Indian youths, the basis for action is common, for what they say about the effect of the new rules upon English boys apply with ten-fold force to Indian boys. The other side of the question, *viz.* the propriety of holding the examination in India for Indian candidates has not been discussed in the English papers. We hope the petitions to Parliament from India will bring it prominently before the English public. The present practice of holding the examination in England is a standing injustice to India.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

THE BENGAL COUNCIL reopens on Saturday the 29th instant.

IT WILL be seen from a notice in another column that the Garden Party at Belvedere which was to have been held this afternoon is postponed to Friday next.

MR. RAVENSHAW and Mr. Bell have resigned their seats in the Bengal Council, and Mr. A. Mackenzie and Mr. H. T. Prinsep have been appointed to take their places respectively. Mr. Mackenzie is the best speaker among the Bengal Civilians, and his appointment will prove a tower of strength to the phalanx of the official majority in the Council.

IT IS time that the Bengal Council should be knocked on the head. As a rule it had not much to do, and under Mr. Whitley Stokes' ruling of the functions of the Council it has very little to do. Mr. Stokes is of opinion that the Council cannot pass any law, which interferes with the jurisdiction of the High Court, whether directly or indirectly through the subordinate Civil Courts, but there can be scarcely any law introduced, which will not have that effect some way or other. The result is that the Bengal Council is practically reduced to a taxation engine, for it can only pass taxation bills without conflicting with Mr. Stokes' opinion. It is noteworthy that this was not the opinion of past Law Members, we mean Sir Henry Maine, Sir James Stephen and Sir Arthur Hobhouse. If Mr. Whitley Stokes' opinion is to prevail, why then keep up the sham of a separate Council for Bengal? It would be far better to abolish it, and to leave the whole task of legislation in the hands of Mr. Whitley Stokes.

WE ARE REQUESTED to mention that Kumar Kantichunder Sing, Paikparah Raj Family has subscribed Rs. 2,000 in aid of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science.

WE HEAR that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the proposals of the Government of India for a Frontier Commissionership with certain modifications. The despatch from the India Office on the subject is expected in a mail or two. It is believed that the new Commissionership will not be attended with much increase of expenditure. The Civil departments will be mostly under the Punjab Government, but the Frontier Commissioner will act directly under the orders of the Supreme Government in all military and diplomatic matters.

AS A corrollary of the establishment of a Frontier Commissioner it is proposed to detach the Central Provinces. The territory of the Central Provinces will be partitioned among Bombay, North Western Provinces and Bengal, the districts bordering on the territorial limits of the several local Governments being annexed to them respectively. This measure, we are, however, sorry to learn, is not likely to be carried out soon. The scheme has not yet been matured, and it may be defeated by local interest. The taxpayers should, however, insist upon the execution of this feasible scheme of economy.

AN IMPORTANT despatch has come out from the Secretary of State on the Famine, laying down the principles on which the calamity should be dealt with in future. The famine work is coming to a close. By the end of February next both Messrs. Bayley and Bernard will be relieved of their present duties. Mr. Bernard will go back to his post of Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces, but Mr. Bayley's future is still unknown. We do not think Mr. Bayley would like to go to Assam. For our part we do not like that an officer of his ability should be lost in the wilds of Assam.

THERE WILL BE REJOICINGS in Calcutta on the New Years' Day, the anniversary of the Assumption of the Imperial title by Her Gracious Majesty the Queen. The Government as well as the Municipality will illuminate the public buildings. The Municipal Commissioners we observe have issued a circular calling upon the inhabitants to illuminate their houses as a mark of loyalty. Highly as we appreciate the feeling, which has prompted the Municipal Commissioners to make this call upon the citizens, though we do not see that any resolution has been passed on the subject by the Commissioners at meeting, we must confess that the time is inauspicious for any movement involving expense. This year numerous calls have been made for subscriptions. The next year will be a year of heavy taxation. The house rate will be raised to 10 per cent., and the water rate will be fixed at 4 per cent., the Police rate at 2½ per cent., and the Lighting rate at 2 per cent., making a total of 18½ per cent. Such enormous municipal taxation in Calcutta has not been known for some years past. Then famine taxation is impending over the country. At such a time as this the people cannot be expected to incur extra expense for illumination. The people are loyal enough, but they are groaning under taxation, and they are not therefore in a mood to make rejoicings. We hope the Government will not make these high-pressure loyal domonstrations a sort of semi-official taxation upon the people.

GENERAL STRACHEY has arrived. His stay it is believed will extend over about four months. Although his mission is chiefly connected with the arrangements for taking over the East Indian Railway by Government, it is rumoured that he has come out with the instructions of the Secretary of State regarding finance and taxation, and will take a prominent part in the deliberations of Government upon that momentous subject. He will it is said draw the allowance of a member of the Governor General's Council during his stay in India.

THE WEEK ending the 15th instant presented the heaviest bill of mortality in Calcutta we have witnessed within the last few years. The highest rate of mortality last year was during the week ending 16th December, and then the total deaths were 331; the total deaths in the last week were 447, and no less than 269 were from fever; the deaths from cholera were only 23, and those from diarrhœa and dysentery 73. There were 22 deaths from age, and 14 children were still-born.

Calcutta at present enjoys the improvements which modern sanitary laws enjoin in the shape of filtered water supply and underground drainage; add to them the Health Officer's crusade against wells and tanks; and yet all these measures have been ineffectual in checking the heavy rate of mortality. We have heard some doctors say that the unusual number of fever cases this season is greatly due to the de-watering of the tanks, which not being filled up are much more injurious to health than they would have been, if they had not been de-watered.

THE LEVEE held by His Excellency the Viceroy on Tuesday last went off very well. There was no hitch, no *melee*, as in past years. The arrangements made were excellent. There was some dissatisfaction expressed for the late issue of cards, but they came to hand duly the previous evening. We do not agree with a morning contemporary that the Post Office was to blame for the late delivery of the cards. If they had been issued early they would have been delivered early. Over one thousand persons were presented, and the whole ceremony occupied about an hour and a quarter. There were present 789 European and 231 native gentlemen, of whom 73 European and 20 native gentlemen had the private *entre*, and 109 European and 40 native gentlemen were presented for the first time. The list of gentlemen unavoidably absent gives 109 European and 35 native gentlemen. The Drawing-Room held by their Excellencies Lord and Lady Lytton was a brilliant affair.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a long letter giving a detailed description of the outrage which was lately committed on a respectable native family consisting of some zennana ladies and one or two boys who were travelling in a reserved compartment on the Northern Bengal State Railway to Julpiguri on the 4th instant. As we cannot make room for the whole letter we give a brief abstract:

"Two Europeans were travelling in another compartment, these men were seen to peep into the reserved compartment occupied by the ladies and fling a cigar at them. The eldest of the boys about 15 in the reserved compartment protested against this unseemly conduct and the offenders withdrew their heads. But they did not seem to desist, for they were afterwards seen to walk up and down the verandah of the carriage opposite the reserved compartment; the ladies thought that they intended to enter the compartment, and so they held the door fast from inside. On the train arriving at Chowrasta the youth above mentioned got out and applied to

the guard, a European, for help and protection When lo! the two Europeans in question alighted and one of them committed a violent assault upon the unoffending youth. This was done in the presence of the Guard, who did not move his little finger o prevent the outrage. When the train arrived at Domairhaut one of the two Europeans who it is said is a supervising officer of the Railway, threatened that he would take a fresh ticket and occupy the ladies' compartment. He was however prevented from giving effect to his threat by the interference of the Travelling Audit Inspector and the Station Master, both natives. The travelling Inspector further volunteered to put himself in the verandah opposite the ladies' compartment to keep guard until the arrival of the train at Julpiguri. On the arrival of the train at Julpigoree the head of the family a Government officer holding a respectable appointment at that station gave information of the occurrence to the Station Master and Goods Clerk, and asked the Guard to give the names of the offending parties, but the latter gave evasive answers. The Station Master and the clerk having satisfied themselves of the truth of the statement had the accused identified by the boy who had been assaulted, and they then asked the boy to make a written complaint. In the meantime the guard ran to the Railway Bungalow hard by to fetch the engine driver to carry away the accused. So when the Station Master and the Goods Clerk entered the compartment occupied by the accused, both the Guard and engine driver entered also. His pass or ticket was demanded and he was questioned about the assault and the insult to the ladies. He not only confessed what he had done but retorted that he would assault them should they interfere. At the Julpiguri Station with the native gentlemen above referred to came another native gentleman, who remonstrated with the people, who were apparently concerting a plan for escape of the culprits, and the result was that he was violently assaulted by the principal offender assisted by the guard and engine driver, who seized the victim by his arms. The injured parties were left to groan under the wounds received and the culprits beat retreat to their quarters with flying colors. The last victim is in the way of recovery through the humane exertions of the Civil Surgeon. and the Native Assistant Surgeon The case is under trial."

THIS WAS what we wrote in January last about the Economic Museum :

For nearly four years the Economic Museum has been in existence and the question is what have its Committee done. They have collected we believe about 8,000 specimens of products of the country, but they have not been able to produce even a decent catalogue. The number of specimens is large enough, but we have no report to shew how many specimens produced are of the same species, which have been named separately because they grow in different districts. Then again what use do the public make of the Museum? How many visitors go to see the collection, and whether the mercantile community make any use of it? We fear the answer will be in the negative. Great fuss and noise were made when the institution was first established, but beyond making a collection, which could have been made by any other body, it has absolutely done no other work, nor have the public made any use of the Museum. For our part we think it would be a move in the right direction if the Economic Museum were amalgamated with the Imperial Museum and the collection removed to the great Museum building. Then the public would more frequently resort to it, and the knowledge which they would thus acquire might be turned to some account. The British Museum is the seat of collections of all kinds, which the student of science or the man of business may wish to study, and it would be well if the Imperial Museum of Calcutta were placed on that footing.

The *Statesman* now says that the Economic Museum is a "failure." Our contemporary remarks :

The Economic Museum of Calcutta must, we fear, be admitted to be a failure, if we have respect to what was intended to be accomplished thereby. We certainly mean no reflection upon its Committee when we say this, still less upon Mr. Locké, who is in executive charge of the Museum, and whose labours have enriched it, with countless specimens of the agricultural, and manufacturing products of Bengal. But the institution has no living principle within it, connecting it with the wants of the community; and has thus failed in the purpose for which it was created. What we want, is an organization of some kind, to promote the objects with which the Imperial Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce was established. We have all the machinary at hand to obtain, and verify, and make available to private enterprise, the information of which we have ever been lamenting our want, as to the natural products of the country, the conditions under which they are obtained, the possibility of improving their character and adding to their number and of creating or stimulating a demand for them. The Government has an admirable Botanical Department, a scientific coast Establishment, a Meteorological Department, this Economic Museum, and Chemical Analysers of approved skill. We still want a Central Seed Depot, and then the information concerning the staple products of the land on the Secretariat files or in process of collection, to be brought *en rapport* with the public, through the medium of some such publication as the *Indian Agriculturist*. To direct the action of the departments towards the attainment of a common end, to get them to work on lines converging to the one purpose of spreading exact knowledge of the resources and the capabilities of the soil, should be the task and aim of the Museum. It is not money that is required, but a clear apprehension of the end to be attained, and some enthusiasm thrown into the method of reaching it.

We still stick to our opinion that the Economic Museum should be amalgamated with the Imperial Museum.

THE HIGH COURT has dismissed the appeal of Madhub Giri against the judgment of the District Judge of Hooghly confirming the possession of the estates of the Tarakeshur Temple by Shamchand Giri. Although the reasoning of the High Court is not quite convincing, still we are glad to see the decision given. It will now compel Madhub Giri to have recourse to a regular suit. We are of opinion that this case shews the necessity of a reform of the law of religious and charitable endowments. While preserving intact the directions of the donees, we would give power to the Court to remove a minister or trustee, who misconducts himself and thus brings discredit on the trust. The Government as the guardian of the public is bound to prevent the abuses, which unfortunately prevail in not a few religious and charitable endowments. Cannot these endowments be registered? In not a few cases these endowments are not maintained at all, and the money is wholly misappropriated.

THE CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE publishes the following letter from a telegraph-master to a gentleman :

3rd December.—"Sir,—I regret I am unable to accept Calcutta notes in payment of the charges upon telegrams, as the Treasury declines accepting them from us. Please send cash or other than "Allahabad or Calcutta" Circle notes. Your most obedient servant,

TELEGRAPH MASTER.

It is difficulties of this description, which make currency notes unpopular in the Mofussil.

WE ARE glad to learn that after considering the memorial from the Trades' Association and the arguments advanced in other quarters, the Government of India has determined not now to press the proposed change in the law, reducing the limit for which stamps are required from twenty rupees to ten; consequently receipts for sums less than twenty rupees will still require no stamp.

FOR MANY years past Calcutta had not had such a literary entertainment as it had on Wednesday last, but how few took advantage of it! The present generation, which have heard the names of D. L. R, the Rev. Mr. Bellew, and Mr. James Hume as mere traditions, have scarcely an idea of the recitals which Mr. Fairclough gave on Wednesday. This gentleman would not suffer in comparison with the great masters, who have passed away. He has a fine clear voice, sharp and musical, and is quite at home with the poets whose lines he recited. His manner was very good, but sometimes too theatrical. This was notably the case in his recital of Macbeth's address to the air-drawn dagger. The Raven was excellent, Night before Waterloo not quite successful, Bridge of Sighs full of feeling, Battle of Ivry full of fire, Burial March of Dundee energetic, Shamus O'Brien true to life, and Charge of the Light Brigade fair but not fully sustained. We wish the Government would employ Mr. Fairclough to give readings to our boys for a few days. Reading as an art is not known now-a-days in our schools and colleges.

AS IT HAPPENED in Orissa in 1866 so it may happen in Madras in 1877—the famine may be pressed into service to fill the fold of Christ. Already some orphanages have been established at the expense of the Famine Fund for the support of famine orphans, who shall be brought up as Christians under missionary tuition. No less an authority than Mr. Elliott, the Famine Commissioner of Mysore, thus openly advocates in a letter to the London *Spectator* this forcible conversion to Christianity :

"One word I wish to add, as to the orphans, of whom there are many. Where Government undertakes to do everything, it is hard to see how private charity can find any room to enter, but this one line it has clearly to itself,—it can aid the Missonary Societies to establish orphanages where these poor children can be brought up as good citizens and as Christians, and I trust the Societies themselves will rise to the height of their great opportunity, and will rely on the liberality and sympathy with which the public are sure to meet their appeal."

Now, cannot moral instruction be imparted to these famine orphans without tampering with their religion? Surely the noble donors of the United Kingdom and the colonies did not intend that their charity should be made an indirect instrument of destroying the religion of the poor sufferers.

THE DEATH-RATE in the famine districts of Madras still continues high. We give below the return of four districts :

	Births. *Decrease.*	Deaths. *Increase.*
Salem.. ...	... 2,580	13,078
Chingleput ...	.. 1,385	2,409
South Arcot...	... 742	7,534
Bellary ...	... ...	11,901
	4,607	34,992
Increase deaths in October, four Districts...		34,992
Decrease births in October, three Districts..		4,607
Total ...		49,599

THE MADRAS FAMINE COMMITTEE have received no less than Rs. 79,00,000 as subscriptions, of which they have already spent Rs. 50,93,933. We give below the total amount of contributions with the sources from which they have been received :

		Rs.	As.	P.
Mansion House Fund ...	...	53,90,372	0	0
Lancashire, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Greenock, &c. ...	...	13,80,005	0	0
Australia	.	3,25,739	0	0
Mauritius, Government Grant	...	20,000	0	0
Gibraltar... ...	...	4,552	0	0
	... Rs.	70,80,668	0	0
	...	70,80,668	0	0
H. E. the Viceroy ...	...	10,000	0	0
Maharajahs and Maharanees, &c.	...	55,500	0	0
Calcutta Indian Famine Fund	...	75,000	0	0
Rangoon ditto ...	...	14,500	0	0
Students of Bengal ...	...	3,462	0	0
Church Collections ...	...	2,130	0	0
Regimental Contributions	...	3,442	0	0
	Rs.	72,44,702	0	0
India generally ...	...	90,565	0	0
	Rs.	73,05,267	0	0
Received from Oldham (additional)...		10,913	0	0
,, from Natal ...	...	12,534	0	0
	Rs.	73,58,714	0	0
Probable from Australia	...	5,50,000	0	0
	Rs.	79,08,714	0	0
Contributions from Indian Princes.				
H. H. M. R. Ry. Maharaja of Baroda..		10,000	0	0
H. H. the Maharaja of Travancore, ...		8,000	0	0
H. H. ditto Cochin.,.	...	5,000	0	0
H. H. the Rajah of Vencatagerri	...	2,000	0	0
H. H. the Maharaja Holkar	...	10,000	0	0
H. H. ditto Mourbhunj	...	5,000	0	0
H. H. the Maharanee Shorna Moye of Cassimbazaar	...	10,000	0	0
H. H. the Begum of Bhopal	...	2,000	0	0
H. H. the Maharajah Vizianagram...		1,000	0	0
H. H. Do. Punnah	...	1,000	0	0
H. H. the Maharanee of Rajrut Koer Ticari ...	...	1,000	0	0
H. H. Rajah of Podoocotta	...	500	0	0
Regimental Contributions.				
2nd Regt. M. S. Cav., Officers and men	...	132	11	0
2nd Reg. M. N. I.	...	115	0	0
2nd Regt. Ghoorkas	...	93	8	0
3rd Regt. Sikh ...	...	153	11	6
4th ,, B. I. ...	...	257	5	0
4th ,, M. I. ...	...	282	13	0
4th ,, P.C. H.C. ...	...	90	0	0
4th ,, Cav. H.C. ...	...	236	4	0
5th ,, Ghoorkas ...	...	350	0	0
8th ,, N. I. ...	...	127	2	0
9th ,, N. I. ...	...	142	9	0
10th ,, M. N. I. ...	...	95	0	0
16th ,, M. N. I. ...	...	152	14	10
20th ,, N. I. ...	...	149	0	0
25th ,, N. I. ...	...	156	11	0

26th	,,	N. I.	...	...	136	2	0
28th	,,	N. I.	...	...	196	8	0
40th	,,		...	...	110	0	0
89th	,,	H. M.	...	...	375	0	0

It is interesting to note, the Committee remark, that the students of Bengal contributed Rs. 20 more than the regiments—nineteen in number—of British India who subcribed to the Fund. The Committee hove already disbursed 50 laes of rupees.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following :

"You must have read the Board of Revenue's circular No. 8 for October last. What do you think of the power of issuing circular slips under the authority of the so-called Board when no more than one member frames the rules? Every new member acting as a new broom, whose orders sweep away the accumulated wisdom of years and unnecessarily encumber that patch-work of slips and changes named the "Board's Rules." The whims of particular members could however be tolerated so long as they do not touch the pockets of the public. But when you advocate retrenchment, there comes out a circular which is likely to lead to unnecessary waste. The member in charge thinks that notwithstanding the enormous increase of the excise revenue, there is good deal of illicit manufacture in the country. The other day an amusing letter was circulated calling for a report as to the best way of increasing duty on the green leaves of the *Sidhi*, the consumption of which every body will admit is now on the decrease and does not therefore call for an additional tax to check. The present circular contemplates the appointment of Four Excise Inspectors, whose pay will range from 150 to 250 Rs. per mensem. The circular sets out with the assumption that the Board's order, No. 8 of 1872, which required Sub-Divisional officers to exercise supervision in excise matters had had the effect of impairing the central authority of the Excise Deputy Collector at Sudder stations. Sir George Campbell and Mr. A. Money must thus have been wrong. The object of the present circular would thus seem to be to amend that wrong that is to strengthen the excise Deputy Collector. But how is this to be done? The member in charge says "By the organization of a small itinerant detective establishment" i. e., four Inspectors. If one Inspector was given to every District the result would have been different. But four will be attached to the four Divisions, Presidency, Rajshave, Dacca and Patna respectively. These are expected to bring to the notice of the excise Deputy Collectors more information by their visits "few and far between" than the Sub-Divisional officers could gather by their frequent moves within their own divisions. The futility and incompleteness of the plan will however be best shown by a reference to the instructions of the circular order itself." In districts where there are no special excise detective establishments, the Daroga or the Mohurir of the Distillery should be deputed secretly" to do the work of the Inspector. This you will see is no new thing. If the agency of the Daroga or the Mohurir would be sufficient in the Burdwan, Orissa, Chotanagpur, Bhaugulpur and Chittagong Divisions that is in five out of nine, why appoint four new men at all? One would suppose that the hill tracts of the Sonthal Pergunnahs and Orissa, where the *mowha* and the materials are abundant, required special supervision. But if according to the circulars the ordinary agency will suffice there, why will it not do in the more settled districts of the Presidency or the Dacca or even the Patna Division?"

THE BOARD OF REVENUE notifies that the provision of Opium to be brought forward for sale by public auction in the year 1878 will consist of 30,000 chests of Behar and 24,000 chests of Benares Opium, being of the two seasons 1875-76 and 1876-77. The sales will be held on or about the dates specified below :

Dates.	Behar, about Chests.	Benares, about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Thursday, 3rd Jan. 1878.	2,500	2,000	4,500
On or about Monday, 4th Feb. ,,	2,500	2,000	4,500
On or about Monday, 4th Mar. ,,	2,500	2,000	4,500
On or about Wednesday, 3rd April ,,	2,500	2,000	4,500
On or about Thursday, 2nd May ,,	2,500	2,000	4,500
On or about Monday, 3rd June ,,	2,500	2,000	4,500
On or about Wednesday, 3rd July ,,	2,500	2,000	4,500
On or about Monday, 5th Aug. ,,	2,500	2,000	4,500
On or about Monday, 2nd Sept. ,,	2,500	2,000	4,500
On or about Wednesday, 25th Sept.,,	2,200	2,000	4,500
On or about Tuesday, 5th Nov. ,,	2,500	2,000	4,500
On or about Monday, 2nd Dec. ,,	2,500	2,000	4,500
Total	30,000	24,000	54,000

The Board reserves to itself the right of altering the dates, should it be necessary to do so.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS	Rs.	As.	P
Jessore Public Library,.....	13	4	0
Secretary Mysore Literary Union,.....	18	0	0
Chairman, Bogra Road Cess Committee,...	2	12	0
Roi Meghraj Kotaree Bahadoor, Azimgunge	13	4	0
Secretary Somra Public Library,.....	4	4	0
Moonshee Momtaz Hossain, Chattack.....	6	10	0
Secretary, Coimbatore Literary Association, Coimbatore.....	13	4	0
J. D. Ward Esq. Purneah.....	16	9	0
N. B. S. Railway, Kooshtea.....	4	4	0
The Deputy Commissioner, Nya Doomka....	2	0	0
Baboo Chunder Bhoosun Chuckerbutty, Fasidya.....	13	4	0
,, Monmothonath Banerjea, Malipota...	5	0	0
,, Troylucknath Chuckerbutty, Lucknow	20	0	0
,, Shoseebhoosun Mookerjea, Ampta...	12	12	0
,, Ramlal Shaha, Durbhanga.....	1	4	0
,, Mohinymohun Barden, Commilla.....	13	4	0
,, Sreenath Chatterjea, Krishnaghur...	13	4	0
,, Pearymohun Chacki, Bharua.....	6	10	0
,, Annadapersad Mojoomdar, Betul...	6	10	0
,, Kantichunder Chatterje, Chooadangah.	10	0	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette.—*December* 19, 1877.

GENERAL.—Mr. E. V. Westmacott, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Dinagepore, obtained furlough for two years.

Baboo Bhugwan Chunder Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Cutwa, Burdwan, obtained leave for one month.

Mr. H. G. Sharp, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Durbhanga is transferred to Gya District, and will have charge of the Aurungabad Division

Baboo Mohesh Chunder Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Aurungabad, is transferred to the Sudder Station of Gya.

Baboo Abinash Churn Mullick Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Gya, is transferred to the Sudder Station of Chumparun.

Baboo Rajendranath De, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Durbhunga, is transferred to the District of Shahabad, and will have charge of the Bhubuah Division of that District.

Baboo Medni Prosad Sing, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bhubuah Shahabad, transferred to the Sudder Station of Durbhanga.

Mr. C. H. Vowell, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector Mozufferpore, is vested with the powers of a Collector, under act VII (B.C.) 1858.

Mr. F. W. Badcock intends to leave India on the 18th instant.

Mr. J. Beames obtained leave for three months with effect from any date he may be relieved of his present appointment.

Mr. Edward Branson Harris, to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Burdwan Division, and is posted to Burdwan.

Mr. C. F. Manson, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector is posted to the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

Mr. C. C. Quinn, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Furreedpore, obtained leave for one month.

Mr. G. A. Grierson, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Soopool, to have charge of the Mudhoobunnee Division, Durbhungah.

Mr. F. St. Grimwood, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Mudhoobunee Durbhanga, is transferred to Shahabad.

Baboo Issur Chunder Mozumdar, Sub-Deputy Collector, Dinagepore, having resumed charge of his duties the unexpired portion of his leave is cancelled.

Mr. E. R. Middleton. Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Serampore, obtained leave for two months with effect from such date as may be available to him.

Baboo Gobind Chunder Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector 24-Pergunnahs, obtained leave for two months.

The furlough for eleven months granted to Mr. E. S. Mosley, Officiating Judge of Mymensing, will have effect from the 12th instant instead of the 15th.

Mr. F. B. Peacock Officiating Commissioner Dacca Division obtained leave for three months.

Mr. W. Macpherson, Officiating District and Sessions Judge of Cuttuck, obtained leave for three months.

Mr. P. D. Dickens, Judge of the Courts of Small Causes, Krishnagur, Ranaghat and Meherpore, to officiate as district and Sessions Judge of Cuttuck.

Mr. J. G. Charles, to act temporarily as Chief Magistrate of Cuttuck.

Mr F. J. Marsden, as a Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, is confirmed in that appointment *vice* Mr. P. D. Dickens.

Mr. N. S. Alexander, Magistrate and Collector of Tipperah, obtained furlough for 10 months, together with a subsidiary leave not exceeding 30 days.

Mr. F. Jones, to act a Magistrate and Collector of Tipperah.

Mr. E. V. Westmacott obtained subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days.

Mr. F. M. Halliday, Magistrate and Collector of Gya, obtained leave for six weeks.

Mr. D. W. M. Testro, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Gya, to Officiate as Magistrate and Collector of that district.

Mr. Anandoram Barooah, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, to have charge of the Cutwa Division of that district.

Mr. J. F. Stevens Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Moorshedabad to act as District and Sessions Judge of Tipperah

Mr. T. E. Coxhead, to be a Joint-Megistrate and Deputy Collector of the Second Grade from the 1st proximo, but will continue to act as Magistrate and Collector of Furreedpore.

REGISTRATION.—Mr. H. S. Beadon, to be Inspector General of Registration with effect from the 1st proximo.

CUSTOM.—Mr. J. D. Macleon, Officiating Collector of Customs, Calcutta, is confirmed in that appointment from the date on which Mr. P. B. Lane's retirement takes effect.

The following Third Grade Assistant Surgeons to be Deputy Superintendents of Vaccination of circles mentioned opposite their names.]

Third Grade Assistant Surgeon Probode Chunder Bose, Metropolitan Circle.

,, ,, Prosunno Coomar Roy, Ranchee ,,

,, ,, Narendranath Gupta, Darjeeling ,,

Mr. J. B. Barter, Medical officer Sandheads, obtained leave for one month.

Third Grade Assistant Surgeon, Shib Chunder Bhattacharji to be Resident Assistant Surgeon, Campbell Hospital, Calcutta from the 1st January 1878.

Third Grade Assistant Surgeon, Khurgessor Bose, to have charge of the Deoghur Charitable Dispensary from 9th May 1877 afternoon.

JUDICIAL.—Mr F. B. Taylor, Assistant Magistrate and Collector Nuddea, is vested with the powers to try summararily the offences under section 222 of the C. P Code.

Baboo Mohammad Gupta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Pooree, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the First Class.

Mr. Edward Branson Harris is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class.

Baboo Poorno Chunder Roy, B.L., to act as Moonsif of Nattore, Rajshye.

P. W. D.—W. H. Wells, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, is posted to Burdwan Division, on return from his present employ. He has obtained furlough for two years.

Mr. Wells is also allowed preparatory leave for 15 days.

Mr. R. C. M. Kennie, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, is posted to the Burdwan Division on return from furlough.

Baboo B. S. Rungia Naidoo Accountant, Fourth Grade is posted to the Central Office of Accounts on return from the service of Raj Durbunga.

Mr. J. O. Miller, Accountant Fourth Grade, transferred from the Fourth Calcutta Division to the Central Office of Accounts, Bengal.

Baboo Kally Prosunno Banerjee, Accountant Fourth Grade is transferred to the Fourth Calcutta Division.

Baboo Aughorenath Mookerjee Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, Dinagepur Division, obtained privilege leave for three months.

Baboo Womesh Chunder Mookerjee, Temporary Accountant Fourth Grade, Circular and Eastern Canals Division, obtained privilege leave for two months.

Baboo B. S. Rungia Naidoo Accountant Fourth Grade is transferred from the Central Office Accounts, Bengal, to the Circular and Eastern Canals Division.

Baboo Koylash Chunder Chowdry, Overseer, First Grade, is transferred from the Cossye to the Northern Drainage and Embankment Division.

Baboo Kanty Chunder Banerjee, Overseer, Third Grade, is transferred from Eastern Sone to Dehree Workshop Division.

Advertisements.

Notice.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned at No 9, Garden Reach up to noon of Saturday the 22nd December, for a vessel to carry from 450 to 500 Indian emigrants to St. Lucia West Indies. The ship to be at the disposal of the Agent on or about 15th January 1878. A vessel provided with steam cooking apparatus preferred.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ROBERT M. S. MITCHELL,
Govt. Emigration Agent for St. Lucia.

JUST RECEIVED FROM LONDON
PER S. S. "VIKING"

AT THE

Metropolitan Homœopathic Dispensary,

12, *College Square (north), Calcutta.*

A fresh supply of Homœopathic Medicines, Books, Drop-Tubes, Drop-conductors, Clinical Thermometers, Percelain Medicine-cups, spoons and other Homœopathic requisites which are being sold at a moderate price. Terms cash.

R. K. GHOSH,
Homœopathic Practitioner.

WANTED three (3) Inspectors and some Vaccinators in the districts of *Purneah* and *Maldah*. The pay of Inspectors is Rs. (30) thirty and Rs. 20 (twenty) for working and recess seasons respectively and that of Vaccinators is Rs. ten (10) and Rs. (6) six for the two seasons. Applications with copies of testimonials to be forwarded to the undersigned within a fortnight after the date of publication.

NARENDRANATH GUPTA.
3rd Grade Assistant Surgeon, Dy. Superintendent of Vaccination of Darjeeling Circle Purneah.
Purneah, the 21st December 1877.

A CASTE MOVEMENT—KAYASTHA KULA SHUNGRUKSHINI SABHA.

Members of the Committee of the above Society are reminded that a Meeting of the Committee will be held at the mansion of the late Raja Sir Radhakant Bahadur, K. C. S. I., on Sunday the 30th December at 4½ P. M. Raja Rajendranarain Bahadur will preside.

(Sd.) AUNUPCHAUND MITTER,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the Committee of the subscribers to the Schalch Testimonial was held on the 12th Instant when the following resolutions were adopted :

I. That the Committee have to record their deep regret at the intelligence they have received of the death of Mr. Schalch and request the Secretary to write a letter of condolence in the name of the Committee to Mrs. Schalch.

II. That in consequence of the death of Mr. Schalch the casket and address with the balance of the Fund be now sent to Mrs. Schalch.

III. That a copy of the above resolutions be forwarded to each subscriber and be published in the newspapers for general information.

Sd. W. D. BRUCE,
Honorary Secretary.

The 12th December, 1877.

SCHALCH TESTIMONIAL.

As in consequence of the death of the late Mr. Schalch and the terms of the resolution passed by the Committee on the 5th May last it is now necessary to consider that resolution, as also to reconsider so far as may be necessary the resolutions passed by the Committee on the 12th instant a general meeting of the Subscribers will be held on the Port Commissioners Office on Thursday the 27th instant at 11 A. M.

(Sd.) W. D. BRUCE,
Honorary Secretary.

22nd December, 1877.

Notice.

The following numbers of currency notes for Rs. 1,300 have been stolen. A reward for Rs. 50 to the finder :

E-15	07466	for	50	L-92	62064	for	50
L-84	39876	„	100	N-94	70852	„	100
O-28	34251	„	1000				

RAM LALL SAHA,
Durbhunga.

A Special General Meeting of the Commissioners for the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall, on Saturday next, the 29th instant, at 3 o'clock p.m.

BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD.

1. The Chairman to lay on the table statement of Accounts to the end of October 1877.

2. The Chairman to lay on the Table Memo. by Health Officer, submitting vital statistics for the month of October 1877.

3. The Chairman to lay on the table proceedings of the Special Committee appointed to consider the best arrangements to be made for removing Night-soil from houses, at Meetings held on the 24th November and 1st. December 1877, and to submit Report of the Special Committee.

4. The Chairman to submit the Budgets or Estimates of Income and Expenditure of the Municipality for the year 1878, as revised by the Finance Committee.

5. The Chairman to submit Resolutions of the Finance Committee recommending that the following rates and taxes be levied for the year 1878, *viz* :—

1*st.*—*House-rate*, at 10 per cent. on assessed annual value of all houses and land.

2*nd.*—*Water-rate*, at 4 per cent. on the assessed annual value of all houses and land.

3*rd.*—*Police-rate*, at 2¼ per cent. on the assessed annual value of all houses and land.

4*th.*—*Lighting-rate*, at 2 per cent. on the assessed annual value of all houses and land.

5*th.*—*Licenses*, on Trades and Callings, at the rates specified in the third Schedule of Act IV. (B.C.) of 1876.

6*th.*—*Licenses*, for Carriages, Horses, Ponies and Mules, at the rates specified in the Second Schedule of Act IV. (B.C.) of 1876.

7*th.*—*Registration of Carts, Hackeries and other wheeled vehicles*, without springs, per half-year 4 Rupees, and a fee of 4 annas for every register of transfer.

6. The Hon'ble Kristodas Pal to move the election of Mr. O. C. Dutt, as a Member of the Assessment Appeal Committee.

7. The Chairman to submit for confirmation Proceedings of the Committee for the Improvement of Tanks, held on the 23rd November and 1st December 1877.

8. The Chairman to submit Proceedings of the Committee for Finance, at Meetings held on the 28th and 30th November 1877.

9. The Chairman to submit Proceedings of Meetings for Improvement of Bustees, held on the 30th November 1877.

At the close of the Special General Meeting, a Special Meeting will be held under Acts II. of 1872 and 75 and confirm Resolutions of the Committee for inspection of Jute Ware-houses passed on the 17th December 1877.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

IMPORTERS OF HAND PUMPS.

Cast-Iron Colonial Pumps, No. 93.

No.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Rs.	16	17	20	23	27-8	32	36	ea.
Price of Piping per foot.....As.			12	Re. 1			1-4	
Gallons Water, per minute	4	6	8	10	12	13	1-5	

Hand Pumps, No. 83.

	2½	3	3½	4 in.
	40	55	65	75 each.
Price of Piping for do. Rs.	1	1-4	1-12	1-12 p. ft.
Gallons Water, per minute	12,	15,	18,	20.

The above Pumps are simply lift, and will draw water from a depth of 25 feet. We fit them (for convenience of constituents) with pipe of any length to that distance.

Cast-Iron Lift and Force Pumps.

	2½	3	3½	4 in.
No. 107 ... ... Rs.	80,	90,	105,	120.

By these Pumps one man can lift and force water to a distance of 50 feet and upwards.

No. 218, Portable Double 5-inch lift and force Pump, with 25 feet.

Rubber Suction, and 30-feet Canvas Delivery Hose ..... Rs. 950 0

This is a first-rate Pump for Irrigating by Hand-power ; it is also an excellent Fire Engine.

Galvanized Wrought-Iron Portable Pumps.

No. 113, fitted on 3 Legs, with 2 feet.
Indian Rubber Suction Hose..... Rs. 130 each.

No. 219, Pump on Barrow, fitted with 25'2 Suction and 30'1¼' delivery Hose ..... Rs. 260 0

Galvanized Wrought-Iron Barge Pumps.

No. 115, 6 inches, under spout Rs. 115 each.

Watering Carts, Patent Watering Cart mounted on Iron Wheels to carry 95 gals..... Rs. 275 0

Patent Watering Cart with Pump, and Rubber Suction Hose attached ..... Rs. 350 0

T. E. T. & Co. have also always in stock Patent Centrifugal Appold Pumps, Chain Pumps, well Engines and Fire Engines.

Ten per cent. discount off the above prices for Cash.

INDIAN FAMINE RELIEF FUND, 1877.

Amount already advertised				Rs. 1,17,107	4	2
Rai Mohunlal Mittra and Rai Shamlal Mittra ...				100	0	0
The followers of the 11th Rgt. Madras, N. I. Dorunda...				3	14	0
Per Depy. Commr., Nowgong, Assam.						
Col. A. K. Comber ...	25	0	0			
Mr. H. F. Mathews ...	16	0	0			
Mr. T. U. Cargill ...	50	0	0			
Mr. O. M. Pareira ...	10	0	0			
Baboo Ram Gopal Khan ...	10	0	0			
„ Mohindro Nath Phooken	5	0	0			
„ Bhooboneshur Phooken Monzadar and his Mandals... ...	9	0	0			
Sirdar Mul Asswal ...	11	0	0			
Domnul „ ...	5	0	0			
Bhomsing „ ...	5	0	0			
Sunto Sing Mouzadar of Kakomary and his Mandals	10	0	0			
Baputty Mouzadar of Utter Shohory and his Mandals and Ryots	23	0	0			
Sumbhoo Ram Mouzadar ...	10	0	0			
59 Subscriptions under 5 Rs. each	69	12	0			
	258	12	0			
Less retained ...	3	12	0	255	0	0
Per Depy. Commr., Gonda.						
Capt. W. E. Forbes, Depy. Commr.	25	0	0			
Baboo Sumbdoun Singh ...	5	0	0			
Bhawani Sahai ...	5	0	0			
Rajah Sher Bahadur Singh of Kurmiah... ...	5	0	0			
Rohni Babu	5	0	0			
Kedar Babu	5	0	0			
Rampurtab	5	0	0			
Hanuman Sawh ...	5	0	0			
Janki Sahai and Bulbudhur..	5	0	0			
138 Subscriptions under 5 Rs. each	169	9	0			
	234	9	0			
Less charges	2	9	0	232	0	0
Per H. L. Harrison, Esq. Magt: of Midnapore ...				300	0	0
Baboo Krista Gopal Chundra Achargya of Maliara				30	0	0
Anonymous (St. John's) ...				3	0	0
Baboo Mahini Mohan Burdhan, Govt. Pleader, Comillah	10	0	0			
Per Manbhoom Relief Committee.						
Munshi Sheik Nymatullah...	5	0	0			
The Revd. H. Uffman ...	25	0	0			
Ministerial officers of the Depy. Commrs. office and others	16	0	0	46	0	0
Loodianah Relief Committee 2nd payment ...				800	0	0
				Rs. 1,18,887	2	2

H. W. I. WOOD,
Hony. Treasurer.

Calcutta, 22nd December, 1877.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS.

Paid-up Capital—Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds.

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New Table of Rates for Civilians payable during the whole term of Life for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000 payable at death.

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YEARLY AT AGE 20.

	Rs.	As.	P.
The new rates of the N. B. & M. Insurance Co.	25	6	0
The old rates ditto ditto... ...	30	12	0
The Standard	28	9	4
The Universal	29	0	0
The City of Glasgow	31	8	0
The Church of England... ...	30	0	0
The Royal	30	0	0
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The Indian Life Assurance Company...	28	5	4

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Invite attention to the following;

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne.

This medicine, after repeated trials, has obtained the approbation of the entire faculty.

The beneficial effects of the Phosphodyne are frequently shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of nervous power, with a feeling of vigour and comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed.

Price, per case, Rs. 6-8 cash; Rs. 8 credit.

Per Chlorodyne.

OF KNOWN COMPOSITION.

The component parts of which have been tested and approved by the Medical Profession. It is now recognized in all parts of India as the most effective Medical Agent in the early stages of Cholera, Diarrhœa, and Dysentery. From the mass of certificates to the value of this remedy, we select one placed at our disposal by an Officer in Her Majesty's Service:—

"Gentlemen.—During a residence of two years in the Peshawur Valley, I found the Per Chlorodyne of much service in the earlier stages of the fever peculiar to that district. It induced a refreshing sleep, allayed excitement, and cleared the way for the use of Quinine. It is also very useful in cases of Hill Diarrhœa, nor should any traveller in the Himalayas be without a constant supply for his own use, and that of his servants."

Sold in Stoppered Bottles.	½ oz.	...	Rs.	1	4
" "	1 "	...	"	2	0
" "	2 "	...	"	3	8

B. & Co's Chemical Food;

OR,

COMPOUND SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

A useful and elegant Tonic, easily assimilated, and an admirable remedy in all cases of vital depression, Rickets Scrofula, and similar diseases depending on impoverished blood.

In bottles, at Rs. 2, Rs. 4, and Rs. 7 each.

Syrup of the Phosphate of Iron Quinine and Strychnine.

(AITKEN'S FORMULA.)

An effectual remedy in all cases of General Debility, Indigestion, Prostration, and Emaciation. The natural appetite is restored, and digestion improved, whilst its peculiar tonic and bracing properties impart strength to the most feeble constitution.

In bottles, Rs. 3 and 6 each.

J. CORFIELD & Co.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

Messrs. Corfield & Co., invite attention to the following letter which they have recently received from a native gentleman of Rank.

"MESSRS. CORFIELD & CO.
Surgeon Dentists, Calcutta."

DEAR SIR,

"I have derived so much benefit from the artificial teeth you made for me that I feel I must in gratitude write to thank you for all you have done for me.

For many years I have been without a tooth in my head having lost all after a very severe illness at a comparatively early age. For many years I have been unable to chew the pan so much used by natives; and this has caused much distress and sorrow. Fortunately I was recommended to place myself in your hands to have new mineral teeth supplied. I can now not only chew any pan but I can also eat every kind of food. My health is therefore much improved and I feel like another man. As there must be many Hindoos who suffer as I did from loss of teeth and who do not know how to remedy that loss, you may print this letter in the newspapers (without my name) for guidance of others. Yours truly,

N. C. R.

Pure mineral teeth supplied on Gold, Silver and Vulcanite Plates at the cheapest price.

J. CORFIELD & CO.
10 *and* 11 *Esplanade, Calcutta.*

DARLINGTON &CO,

Undertake to procure in the local market, for constituents, goods of all kinds, on the best terms, if cash accompanies orders.

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49 Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

No More Pains!!!

THE

INFALLIBLE PAIN-CURER.

Warranted to cure pains of every description, arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness of the Chest, Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Swellings, Old Sores, Piles, Ringworm, and Eruptions on the Skin.

Pains of every description have been cured by the outward application only of this medicine, when all the skill of the medical art has been tried without effect.

Per bottle, Re. 1; packing and postage, As. 8.

DARLINGTON & Co.,
49, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

☞ See that you get the INFALLIBLE PAIN-CURER with the name of Darlington & Co on it, and don't allow anything else to be passed off on you in its stead.

Agents wanted in every district in India.

☞ Thousands of Testimonials of the marvellous cures by this remedy.

The following is from an influential zemindar of Burisaul, and one who writes after taking from us 9 bottles of the Infallible Pain-Curer.

MESSRS. DARLINGTON & Co., 49 Dhurrumtolla Street Calcutta.

Dear Sirs,—Please send me two bottles more of your Infallible Pain-Curer. I am happy to observe that I have witnessed beneficial results from its application on persons affected with rheumatic affections on the limbs and joints, also in pains on the back and other parts of the body. It is a very useful application, and its results are beneficial. Some of my friends used it, and I also gave some to my servants; I was pleasingly surprised to see that in evry instance it kept true to its name. Yours faithfully, EDWARD BROWN,

The following is from the Rev. Mother of St. Joseph's Convent, Bandora, Bombay Presidency:—

Dear Sirs,—We find the Infallible Pain-Curer efficacious, and are glad to know of it as being a useful medicine.

I remain, yours truly, SISTER THEODORINE,
Superioress F. de la Croix

Gentlemen,—I herewith send you the value and shall feel obliged by your sending me by post another bottle of the Infallible Pain-Curer. I find that the medicine is doing me great deal of good,

CHINTAMAN SAKHARAM CHITNIS, Subordinate Judge,
Kaira, Guzrath, Bombay Presidency.

Dear Sirs,—Your Infallible Pain-Curer which was sent to Baboo Rajkisore Chatterjee, Toondla, has done him good, and he writes me to send him another bottle as early as possible. Will you have the goodness to send up without delay another bottle of the same sort you forwarded last time to him.

KISORY MOHUN CHATTERJEE, 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.

Gentlemen,—Lately I had taken from you a bottle of your famous "No More Pains" which has almost relieved me of all my pains, I beg to enclose a remittance in postage stamps and hope you will be pleased to send me another bottle of the same medicine. Yours faithfully,

RAJENDRO NATH CHATTERJEE, Hallisahar Khasbatty.
via Kanchraparah, Camp Rungown.

MORISON'S PILLS, Nos. 1 & 2,

Have proved efficacious in the cure of Fevers of all kinds Indigestion, Bilious or Nervous Affections, Female Irregularities, Debility, Headaches, Liver Complaints, Asthma, Consumption, Coughs, Colds Bronchitis, Palpitation of the heart, Swellings, Ruptures, Extreme Costiveness, Dropsies, Syphilis Venereal Affections, Piles, Agues, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cutaneous Eruptions on the skin, Sores, Convulsions, &c. Worms, of whatever kind, will be thoroughly eradicated. The Pills purify the Blood and give a good complexion.

The Pills also give composed sleep at night, and an appetite to relish any food; they reanimate the whole frame with vigorous action, clearing the mind, and improving the sight.

Boxes of Nos. 1 & 2 per box 12 ans Large size 1-12, Packing and Postage 6 ans. Morison's Ointment per pot 12 ans.; Packing and Postage 6 ans. DARLINGTON & Co.

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Sole Agents for the British College of Health, London.

In the Press and will shortly be ready.

New Civil Procedure Code & other Acts.

WITH NOTES. EDITED BY A BARRISTER.

The Mofussil Small Cause Courts Act, The General Stamp Act, The Evidence Act, The Court Fees Act, The Contract Act, The Specific Relief Act, The Registration Act, The Limitation Act, The Carriers Act, The Oaths Act, The Majority Act, The Royal Charter Act, The Letters Patent constituting the High Courts of Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and the N. W. Provinces, and the Speech of Sir Arthur Hobhouse on the passing of the New Code of Civil Procedure, Hindoo Wills' Act, Administration Certificate Act, Bengal Civil Court Act, Land Registration Act, Guardianship or Minor's Act, Indian Succession Act, Undertenures Act, Rent Low Act, Lunatics Act. With amendments up to date. To each Act a special Index is added.

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NEW SPLEEN MIXTURE.

Has invariably proved successful in curing enlargement of the Spleen of several years standing. It has always effected a cure when other medicines have signally failed.

Per bottle, Re. 1, Postage and packing ans. 14.

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